P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,796—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1899. [TEN PAGES.]

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]ENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
[illegible] LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

[illegible]	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
			1899.
[illegible]DONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th Dec.
[illegible]ON	4382	L. M. Wibmer	23rd „
[illegible]SULAR	5257	W. Wheler	30th „
			1900.
[illegible]L	5284	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
[illegible]	7912	G. Langbourne	13th „
[illegible]GE	5196	J. R. Lendon	20th „
[illegible]TAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	27th „
[illegible]	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
[illegible]AGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th „
[illegible]NIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th „
[illegible]A	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th „
[illegible]ULAR	5257	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
[illegible]DONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th „
[illegible]	7912	G. Langbourne	17th „
[illegible]NSULAR	5257	W. Wheler	24th „
[illegible]TAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st „
[illegible]PT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,

[illegible]ers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES [illegible]H and LONDON.

[illegible]mers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passage [illegible]anship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or [illegible]N.

[illegible] BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quaran-[illegible]

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 695.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captains	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899,
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	4,014	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 7, 1899.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	M. Saporito	5,000	4th Jan., 1900.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

1st Class, Rs. 550. 2nd Class, Rs. 325. 3rd Class, Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for	4 months	Rs. 825	Rs. 500
	6 „	„ 880	„ 525
	9 „	„ 935	„ 550
	12 „	„ 1,000	„ 600

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. RISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 30th Dec., 1899.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Familyemployes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road,
CALCUTTA Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 12th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 14th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th December.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 15th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 9th December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
			THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Boucard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, a[illegible]IGNS at current rates.

[illegible] Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co,

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

GENT'S HATS
AND
HOSIERY.
COLLARS
AND
TIES.

TABLE AND HOUSEHOLD LINEN.
Complete details in our New Large General Catalogue.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

HANDSOME PRESENT FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR.

LEATHER GOODS !
PLUSH GOODS ! !
FANCY GOODS ! ! !
SMOKER'S REQUISITES.

MORENAS & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
MEDOW STREET.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

XMAS, 1899.

CUSTOMERS are Respectfully Requested to note in Registering their Orders for XMAS.

XMAS CAKES, Plain and Decorated	at Rs. 1-0	Per pound.
XMAS CAKES, Chocolate Iced	„ 1-4	„
XMAS CAKES, Almond Iced	„ 1-8	„
XMAS CAKES, Superior Quality, and Extra Decorations	„ 2-0	„

Plum Puddings and Mince meat pies,
English Plum, Madeira, Seed, Pound, Currant, &c., &c.
French and Neapolitan Tarts, Magnificently Decorated with Fruits.
Italian Pastry and small Cakes prepared Daily.
Meringues and Bignolias with Cream, Marrons, Glacees, Delicious Desserts.
Fresh-made Fondants, Almond Chocolates, Comfits, and many other kinds of Sweets.
Fresh-made Chocolates, in Fancy Coloured Papers, Cadbury's Cream, Nougots, Almond, Pralines, &c., &c.
Crystallized Fruits, 1me Choix.
Ice Creams, Ice Puddings, Water Ices, Pezziduri, Ice Wafers, all of the Best, and prepared at Shortest Notice.
Xmas and Wedding Crackers, Best and Finest Quality.
N. B.—This year our Xmas Cakes will all bear our Stamp—"F. CORNAGLIA."

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

IMPORTER OF WINES AND OILMANSTORES.

BOMBAY,
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

POONA,
EAST STREET, CAMP.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS.
STERLING SILVER WARE.

			Rs.
SILVER	Circular Ash Tray Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 whips		85
„	Spirit Cigar lighters, Tea-pot shape		35
„	Cigarette Case, plain	Rs. 23, 35, 60,	75
„	„ „ enamelled Poker hand "These are great Days"		70
„	„ „ Diagonally Fluted, heavy		75
„	Cigar „ fluted to hold 4 Cigars		80
„	„ „ „ „ „ 5 Cigars		105
„	„ „ Cigarettes one side, Cigars the other		110
„	Safety Match boxes, holding at the side slip for striking matches		14
„	Fusee „ „ Hall marked		88
„	„ and Sovereign Case	Rs. 34, 32,	23
„	Cigar Box, holding 50 Cigars, 8 3-4" long, 5" wide, 2 3-4" high		200
„	Cigarette Box holding 100 Cigarettes 7 1-2" long, 3 1-2" wide, 3 1-2" high,		100
„	Mounted Cabinet Photo Frames	Rs. 12, 16, 22, 26,	28
„	„ „ „ „ Heart Shape	Rs. 15,	20
„	„ Carte-de-visits	Rs. 8, 9, 10,	12
„	Lady's Card Cases, in leather case	Rs. 26, 27,	42
„	Gents „ „ „ „ „		26
„	Napkin Rings from Rs. 7-8 per pair in case to		27
„	Mounted Lady's companion		30
„	Manicure Sets in handsome case	Rs. 16, 24, 26, 35, 50,	80
„	Waist clasps, new designs	Rs. 7, 10, 8, 11, 12, 14,	21
„	„ Buckles „ „	Rs. 10-8, 13-8,	12
„	Lady's Cycle Match Boxes		8
„	Hair pin boxes	Rs. 32,	34
„	Perfume, Solid Screw top, 5" high, 2 1-2" diameter		150
„	Mounted, Cut-glass Scent bottles	Rs. 5, 12, 13, 12-8,	26
„	„ Smelling Salts	Rs. 9, 12 and	26
„	„ Scent bottles in handsome leather case	Rs. 25, 53,	80
„	Inkstands, one bottle	Rs. 38, 54, 70 and	92
„	„ „ two bottles	Rs. 200,	306
„	Mounted leather pocket books		12
„	„ „ Cigar cases		18
„	Spirit binocular in brown leather case		250
„	„ flasks		56
„	Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons		48
„	„ „ „ 12 „		70
„	Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case		48
„	„ „ „ set of 4 in case		130
„	Child's knife Mug, spoon and fork from		130
„	Christening Mugs	Rs. 32,	55
„	Camden Whist Markers in case		110
„	Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case		90
„	Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray		1,260
„	Cups, plain polished	from	45
„	„ fluted and raised	„	100
„	Purse, with handsome watches, complete		32
„	Mounted Spirit bottles "Whisky"		32
„	„ „ „ Cut glasses	Rs. 25, 32,	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 [illegible]/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅜ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

TWO BLACK RAVENS

ASK FOR
THE ABOVE.

MADE BY
KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,}

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,
LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!
Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!
NEWEST and Best Designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE
On Application to MANAGER and SECRETARY.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NEVILLE EDWARD MALTASS, is authorized to sign the name of our FIRM from THIS DATE.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, December 11th, 1899.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP which has been carried on under the FIRM of MERUBHAI KARSONBHAI at Moolji Jetha Market in the business of Piece-goods was on the 23rd day of October, 1899, dissolved by mutual consent, and that all the Assets and Liabilities of the said firm have been transferred to Thakor Raghavji Kanji.

All persons having any claim against the said firm are hereby requested to send in the particulars thereof to the undersigned at No. 5, Hornby Row, within one week from this date—Dated 11th December, 1899.

DIKSHIT & DHANJISHA,
Attorneys for Merubhai Karsonbhai.

NOTICE.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF SECUNDERABAD.

SUIT No. 85-4285, 98, of BOMBAY SMALL CAUSE COURT.
NOOR MAHOMED CASSUM..........Plaintiff.
ALLARAKHA KAMMOO ....Defendant.

WHEREAS the Judgment Debtor ALLARAKHA KAMMOO has applied to be declared Insolvent under Section 344 C. P. C.

This is to give notice to all his creditors to appear before the Court on the 23rd day of December, 1899, either in person or by a pleader of this Court or Agent duly authorized and instructed to show cause, if any, why his application should not be granted.

Given under my hand and the seal of the court, this 5th day of December, 1899.

MANECKSHAH RATTANJEE DUSTOOR,
District Judge.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPANY.
SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th December, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS—Binding in terms of Contract.
QUANTITY—17,000 cases required.
QUALITY—Russian Oil warranted not less than 125° fire test.
QUALITY—American Oil warranted not less than 150° fire test.
QUALITY—American Oil warranted not less than 125° fire test.

TENDERS—These must be made out on the Company's printed forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, Parel, 8th December, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. KAIKHASROO BURJORJI CHOKSEY has contracted to sell the property hereunder described.

All persons having any claim in the same by way of mortgage, gift, lease, lien, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such a claim, which will be deemed to have been waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant Hillyland admeasuring 14215 Square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 344, New No. 2198, Old Survey No. 74, and New Surrey No. 7098, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward, No. 3452, Street No. 7, all which premises are situated at Mahaluxmi, leading from Tardeo to Mahaluxmi in Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded as follows.—On or towards the East, by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Baronett, on or towards the West, the property of Nowrojee Jehangir, on or towards the North, by the property of Trimbuck Juggonnath, and on or towards the South, partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw 5Maneckji Petit Baronet, partly by the propertyof Trimbuck Juggonnath, and partly by the property of Narayen Raghoba, and are now in the occupation of the said vendor.

MULJEE & RAGHAVJEE,
PURCHASER'S ATTONEYS.

XMAS CARDS.
LARGEST VARIETY.
BEST SELECTION.
Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs.
OUR SPECIAL LINE
INDIAN XMAS CARDS.

These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS ...	24	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS ...	48	0
BULL'SEYE KODAKS No. 2 ...	40	0
Do. do. No. 4 ...	60	0
* BULLET do. No. 4 ...	72	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4 ...	125	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	60	0

* Adapted for plates as well as films.

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	12
" FOLDING POCKET 12 Exp. ...	2	8
" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2...	3	8
" Do. do. No. 4...	5	4
" CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	4

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. N[illegible]BERG,
1, ESPLANA[illegible]D, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 14TH 1899,
AT 9 P.M.

Under the patronage and in the presence of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. T. DALHOFF, S. J.,
ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

SIGNOR SCRINZI'S
GRAND VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.

The whole net proceeds to be given in aid of St. Joseph's Foundling Home.

(On the occasion of the 25th anniversary from its foundation.)

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Orchestra......Overture Rosamunde.........Schubert.
BAND OF THE NORFOLK REGIMENT.
2. Piano Solo...Moonlight Sonata ....Bethoven.
SIGNOR SCRINRI.
3. Violin Solo...Benedictus....................Mackenzie.
MR. J. MUIR MACKENZIE, I.C.S.
4. Song..........Arie des Pagen aus Figaro...Mozart.
MADAME SCHULTZ.
5. Piano Solo...(a) Paysage (etude d'execution transcendante)..........Liszt.
(b) Album en Miniature ... Van Vesterhout.
(c) Hugarian Dance in F. Major ....Brahms.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.
6. Song..........The better Land..................Cecil.
MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE.
7. Piano Solo...Q'eme Rhapsodie Hongroise...Liszt.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.

PART II.

Piano Solo ..(a) Lied ohue Worte in F. Major ....Mendelssohn.
(b) To the Spring..............Grieg.
(c) Mennet op. 14.............Paderewski.
(d) Aufschwung ....Schumann.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.
2. Song.........On Conway Quay...............Trotere.
MR. H. HARRINGTON.
3. Violin Solo...Souvenir de Moscon ....Wieniawski.
MR. F. ANDERSON.
4. Piano Solo ...Ballade in Ab ....Chopin.
SIGNOR SCRINZI.

Conductor: MR. J. B. BARTLETT.
Accompanist: MR. F. S. DOVE.
Erard New Model Concert Grand Pianoforte,
SIGNOR SCRINZI'S
Erard BABY GRAND
Kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
REFRESHMENTS by Messrs. D. BORRI & Co.,
ESERVED SEATS, Rs. 4; UNRESERVED SEATS, Rs. 2.
Plan and Tickets at MARCKS & Co.

PLAGUE NOTIFICATION.

NO. 8020-P.—The following list of INOCULATION STATIONS in Bombay City, together with the names of the INOCULATORS and the hours at which INOCULATIONS are performed at those STATIONS, is published for general information:—

LIST OF INOCULATION STATIONS.

Places where Inoculations are performed.	Name of Inoculator.	Time at which Inoculations are performed.
At his dispensary, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.	Dr R T Nariman.	All day
At his dispensary, Frere Road	Dr R M Kalapesi.	7 to 10 a m and 4 to 7 p m
At his dispensary, Hornby Road	Dr R D Gazdar..	All day
At his dispensary, Bazar Gate Street	Dr N N Katrak...	7 to 10 a m
Colaba Village	Dr B S Shroff ...	7 to 11 a m and 3 to 5 p m
At No 477, Bhat Bazar (Chinch Bunder Corner)	Dr D B Naik.....	8 to 11 a m and 5 to 6-30 p m
At the District Office, Babula Tank Road	Dr B N Horse-dealer	8 a m daily
At the Dongri Charitable Dispensary, opposite Her Majesty's Common Jail, Dongri	Dr Dalal	Do
At C Ward Central Office, Pydhowni	Dr A Britto........	3 to 5 p m daily, except Sundays
At his dispensary, New Hanuman Lane (a)	Dr P J D Souza...	Daily, morning and evening
At house No 127, Old Hanuman Lane (a)	Dr Purshotum Harichand	Daily, 10 to 12 a m and 5-30 to 7-30 p m
At house No 285, Kalbadevi (a)	Dr S S Missir....	Do
At his dispensary, 22, Falkland Road (b)	Dr Ismail Janmahomed	Daily from 5 to 6 p m, except Sundays and Wednesdays
roba's House, Pallow Road, Chira Bazar		except Sundays
At the Pinjrapole Compound, Bhuleshwar	Dr Bardi	Mondays, Wenesdays, and Fridays, 7-30 to 9-30 a m
At the Framji Cowasji Institute, Dhobi Talao	Dr Gimi	Daily, 3 to 5 p m, except Sundays
At his dispensary, Kalbadevi Road	Dr C Fernandes.	Between 3 and 4 p m daily, except Sundays
At his dispensary, Kalbadedi Road	Dr Trilokekar... Dr Shambhare.	Daily, from 5-30 to 7 p m; no fixed hour
At the Charitable dispensary, Kumbharwada	Dr Bhatavadeker	Daily, 6 to 9 a m
At French Bridge Corner, Girgaon	Dr D J Mantri ...	8 to 10-30 a m and 4 to 5 p m
At the Charni Road, Plague Office	Dr S V Kantak...	2 to 6 p m
At No. 14, Benhamhall Lane, Girgaon	Dr N B Naik.....	7 to 10 a m and 2 to 6 p m
At Moos Building, Grant Road	Dr A D Mody ...	4 to 5 p m
At Messrs Anderson & Co., Chemists, near Play-house	Dr A H Ghaswala	5 p m
At the Charni Road Plague Office	Dr Shantaram Vithal	10 to 11 a m and 2 to 3 p m
At the Pedder Road, Plague Office	Dr K B Shroff ..	8 to 9-30 a m
At Ardesir Dady Street Khetwadi	Dr Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji	8 to 10 a m
At the Charni Road, Plague Office	Dr A D Contractor	7 to 8 a m and 3 to 4 p m
At Cowasji P. T. Road	Dr S B Naik	5 to 6-30 p m
Wari Bunder, Plague Office	Dr Hildreth ... Dr Patel .... Dr Abadan......	Between 8 a m and 5 p m
At Khadak (Nishan pada), Dr R V Patel's Dispensary	Dr R V Patel.....	11 a m to 2 p m and 6 to 8 p m
Ripon Road, Plague Office	Dr V B Jayakar Dr K S Padnekar	9-30 to 11 a m and 3 to 5 p m
Grant Road Hospital, opposite Northbrook Garden	Dr N M Kadia Dr N E Chubb Dr D R Khote	7-30 to 10 a m and 3 to 5 p m
At his residence, opposite Byculla Station	Dr Tavaria, Sub-D M Officer	Friday, 3 p m
At the Sub-Divisional Office, Mahim Causeway	Dr Dady-Burjor	Any time during the day
At the Custom House, Worli	Do	9 to 11 a m
At Bazar Road, Mahim	Dr D'Monte	1 to 3 p m
At Mr Bhosla's House, Wadalla	Dr Pardhey	8 to 10 a m
At Sion Causeway	Do	Any time during the day.
At his residence, Mori Road	Dr Shikare	Any time during the day
At H H Aga Khan's Chawl, Imamwada (c)	Dr Fazl Ahmed	8 a m to 10 a m
At Memonwada (d)......	Do	3 to 5 p m
At No 22, Dharamsey Street (e)	Dr M K Moonshi	8 to 10 a m
At No 110, Chimna Butcher Street (f)	Do	Do
At Tank Street (g)........	Dr Moonji	Do
At K B Abdul Razzak's Stables, Ripon Road (g)	Dr Jayakar	Do
At Dr Mahomedbhai's Dispensary, Doctor Street (h)	Dr M K Moonshi	Do

(a) Sundays included.
(b) Commenced Inoculating from 10th October, 1899.
(c) Tuesday and Friday.
(d) Tuesday and Saturday.
(e) Monday and Wednesday.
(f) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
(g) Every day.
(h) Friday and Sunday.

In addition, house-to-house work is done daily by all Sectional Medical Officers. Further information can be obtained at the various District Plague Offices.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. F. WOODBURN,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

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NEW YEAR CARDS!!
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From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.

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THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

SEEGER'S HAIR DYE—Instantaneous and Harmless. One preparation only. Three Shades, Black, Brown, Blond. Re. 1-12 per bottle. To be obtained from the Bombay Agents. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Road.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35. Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 24. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel-Lounge Suits, Rs. 26-8. Apollo Street, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to the SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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EVERYONE considers our GIANT PACKET of 50 Xmas Cards for only One Rupee to be the Cheapest ever offered in India by SHROFF BROTHERS.

XMAS CARDS, Xmas Toys, Xmas Presents to suit all ages. Choicest assortment of useful Novelties at Cheapest Prices, every requisite for Xmas Free Holders at SHROFF BROTHERS.

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THE only Firm in India which repairs and replaces new Springs to Air Guns with 3 months' guarantee. No. 1, Rs. 4. No. 3. Rs. 5.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort Bombay.1,

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

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WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worles, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

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Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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Examination and Certificate	10
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	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
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Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. pan by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

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Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

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As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps, Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

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Reserve Fund ......$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

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BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS...	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

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Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

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INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

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By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

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GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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SCOTLAND.
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RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA............	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £300,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL..............£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED,

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby R[illegible]d, Bombay.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 ebonized grand upright piano by Delamere & Co., practically new, check action, iron framed, trichord, three-panel, exhibition manufactured, extreme climate suitable. A good opportunity to secure a good instrument.
1 ebonized cottage piano, by Rese & Co., in good order.
Furniture, such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
2 Gold hunting watches, by James McCabe, Ro[illegible] Exchange, London.
1 Gold hunting watch, by French of London.
The property of a Military Officer, consisting of blue [illegible] patrol coat, pantaloons, overalls, jackets, full dress [illegible] cap, embroidered shoulder belt and pouch, embr[illegible] sword belt, medical staff plume, uniform case, etc.
1 cask claret, about 38 gallons.
One new animato cinematograph, with continuo[illegible] by Paul of London, complete with 21 films, ether [illegible] polished stand and projector, spare lenses and [illegible] gas bag, oxygen generating apparatus, etc., an[illegible] table screen-stand with fine seamless screen 10 by [illegible]
1 Halford Typewriting Co's No. 2 machine.
1 large size English fire-resisting safe, with [illegible] and keys by Clare and Co., Birmingham, with [illegible] stand 60 by 30 by 30 inches.
One 10 by 8 English-made mahogany cam[illegible] ble dark slides, book form, best quality.
One 10 by 8 Dallmeyer's Rapid Rectilinear [illegible] lent definition, in leather case.
One English-made leather case to contain [illegible] and lens.
One Thornton's and Picard's tune and inst[illegible] ter.
One strong teakwood portable stand.
7 cases salt Regal "Queen of Salines," superio[illegible]
5 dozen bottles Krondorf's natural table water [illegible] tins of momrogun for cleaning, preserving, a[illegible] leather, saddle, harness, etc.
On account and at the risk of the concerned.
1. S. B. Rook rifle in case, by Holland and Ho[illegible] cartridges.
On account of the concerned, ex s.s. Persia—[illegible] S. D. and Co., 100 1-2 cases, 80 pieces Khaki Drills [illegible]
By order of Sewjiram Kaniram, and on account a[illegible] risk of Babu Sitanath Nandan and Hary Babu Havalca[illegible]
3 bunches, containing 49 strings pearls, weighing [illegible] chows and 3 3-4 cents.

AT 2 P. M.

A number of ladies,' gent's and girls' pheumatic bicycles, by different makers.
1 lady's Palmer pneumatic bicycle.
1 handsome light victoia, in good order.
1 second-hand strong vis-a-vis.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
1 light second-hand dog cart.
2 bull pups, 5 months old.
1 Varnished Gig with Waler horse and patent leather harness.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 12th, and WEDEESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the White House, Merewether Road, Apollo Reclamation, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom and office furniture, rich electro-platedware, crockery and glassware, light victoria, single-seated brougham and landau, all in good order, wines, provisons, large collections of wearing apparel. D. B. B. L. gun by Jones, London, revolving top office table, 2 iron safes, valuable books, gilt clock; with almost perpetual motion, single harness, rich marble and other table ornaments, China flower vases, Persian carpets, windproof lamps, garden plants, &c., the property of the late Captain A. C. CLARK.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
The carriages will be sold at 3 p.m., on first day of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE CURIOSITIES WITHOUT RESERVE.

A good opportunity to secure Christmas presents and for drawing room decorations.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, the following large collection of choice Japanese curiosities and porcelain ware from the celebrated manufacturers, Messrs. T. Mourata and Co., consisting of large and small drawing room, cabinets, with writing desks and jewel cases, folding screens, chairs, tables inlaid [illegible] representing beautiful sceneries, desks, albums, photo frames, trays, table ornaments, flower vases, flower pots jardiniers, satin table covers and wall screens, ivory curios.

Catalogues will be published, and the goods is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.
SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE GARDEN AND GARDEN FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY the 19th Instant, at 7 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD, and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, a large collection of choice and rare plants, such as palms, fermns rare cactus, stephanotes rose, marble and large garden large size vases, iron benches, chairs, teapoys, pegeons, mastiff slut, crane etc. The property of the late KAVASJEE DADY LIMJEE Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1899.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOLID SILVER WARE.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of a deceased Jew lady, consisting of silver spoons and forks, Coffee pots, coffee cups, Rose water, bottles, sormadani, tea strainer, wine lables, powder boxes, salt cellers, tumbler covers, Iron safe, also gold brooches, earings bracelets &c.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instruction from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 14th and 15th instant, at 2 p.m., each day, sell by Public Auction at the Police Commissioner's office, opposite the Crawford Market.

A quantity of unclaimed intestate and other property, a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remaining surplus stock of R. Ditmar, consisting of a variety of handsome plain, gilt, bronzed, hanging and telescopic floor lamps, 2, 3, 4, and 5 lights chandeliers, also a superb collection of table ornaments, papirmachi tables, enamelled cups and saucers, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WALERS.

A good opportunity to secure first-class horses at a cheap rate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3-30 p.m., sell by public Auction, at Messrs. R. Scott and Co.'s stables, Bellasis Road, Byculla, to the highest bidder, a splendid batch of 20 newly imported walers, comprising some thorough-bred pairs and single harness horses, also chargers and thoroughbreds and racers, cobs, ponies, &c. all in splendid condition.

The above will be on view, 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th December, 1899.

WANTED.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.
WANTED A TRAFFIC SIGNALLERS' INSPECTOR.

THE SERVICES of a TRAFFIC SIGNALLERS' INSPECTOR are required for the Traffic Department, on a salary of Rs. 150, rising to Rs. 200, with travelling allowance under the rules of the Company.

Candidate must be fully qualified in all branches of Railway Telegraph working, including train signalling arrangements by block and morse signalling instruments on single and double line.

Apply by letter only, to the undersigned, stating age, and full particulars of service in Telegraph working on Railways or Government Telegraph Department, and enclosing copies of testimonials.

By order,
W. A. DRING.
Genl. Traffic Manager.

East Indian Ry. House, Calcutta, 6th December, 1899.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
GREY NATIVE WRAPS OR COTTON BLANKETS.

PRICES—Grey, Re. 1-12 each, reduced to Re. 1-8 each. Navy, Red or Green, Rs. 2 each, reduced to Re. 1-12 each.

Grey, size 16 feet by 4 feet: colored fewinches, shorter in length and breadth. (Weight about 5 1-4 lbs.)

Special discount on large orders.
Thousands sold to famine relief works.

NEW CAVALRY JHABAN OR DUSTER.

The above are strongly woven and made specially for stable use and heavy home work.

Size 24 inches by 24 inches.
Re. 1-2 per dozen.
Superior quality, with fancy red border.
Size 28 inches by 28 inches.
Re. 1-12 per dozen.

DURRIES.

MADE TO ALMOST ANY PATTERN.

Before ordering elsewhere please send to us for samples. Special discount on orders for Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals.

Regulation Durries.
A Speciality.
Size 6'×3'. Weight 3 & 3 1-2 lbs. each. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-2 each.

VICTORIA MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
CAWNPORE.

TO BE LET
A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW
AT MALABAR HILL.
Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 9TH DEC., 1899.

SUBSCRIPTION for the FULL SEASON of EXTRA MEETINGS is as follows :—

Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure .... Rs. 25
Season Ticket for Private Paddock .... „ 10

Above includes transferable tickets admitting 2 ladies free.

The charge for Day Tickets will be :—

Grand Stand and Enclosure .... Rs. 5
Private Paddock .... „ 1

Including free admittance 1 Lady.

Application for Tickets should be made to

THE SECRETARY,
W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

Bombay, 5th December, 1899.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15 December and 15 January, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following REDUCED RATES :—

1ST CLASS RETURN, Rs. 60.
2ND CLASS RETURN, Rs. 30.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Co., Ld.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway from THURSDAY, the 14th, to SUNDAY, the 31st of December 1899, (both days inclusive), available for the RETURN JOURNEY up to the midnight of the 14th of January 190 .

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BRIDGE
CONVENTIONS,
THE LATEST BOOK ON THE GAME OF BRIDGE.

PRICE Rs. 4.

PUBLISHERS :—PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

A DEBENTURE Loan of Rs. 8,30,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, and having a currency of 50 years, will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras. Full particulars of the terms and conditions whereof are notified in pages 331 and 332 of the Supplement to the "Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th November, 1899.

Tenders should be sent into this office, with deposit, addressed to the President, by noon, on the 24th of January, 1900.

The allotment should be fully paid up on or before the 24th of February, 1900.

(Sd.) MD. S. HUSSAIN,
Revenue Officer.

Revenue Department, Municipal Office, Madras, 23rd Oct. 1899.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

CANDIDATES intending to JOIN the Veterinary College during the next year should submit their applications before 4th January, next, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

J. BRODIE-MILLS., Vety. Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bombay Vety.-College.

Parel, Bombay, the 1st December, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MADRAS RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL.

THE Madras Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, for the SUPPLY of 150,000 GALLONS of KEROSINE OIL 125° or 150°, and 500 empty four imperial gallon iron drums. The Oil and drums must be delivered at the Company's General Stores Warehouse, Rayapuram, Madras.

Separate Rates should be quoted for deliveries as under :—

(a) For oil delivered in Iron (Imperial gallon) drums to be supplied by the Company.

(b) For Oil delivered in two fine (common) gallon tins in case.

Full particulars can be obtained on application by letter to the General Storekeeper, Madras Railway, Rayapuram, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 29th November, 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest :—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
„ 5 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 4 „ „ „ 2 „

M HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA AND Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS.
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)

TRANSACT EVERY KIND OF PERSONAL AGENCY, PARTICULARLY :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles and Jaghirdars of Native states will best consult their interests by employing this firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages deposit of title deeds.

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complet esatisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

LEGAL MATTERS, APPEALS, NEGOTIATIONS, PRIVATE ENQUIRIES, SETTLEMENTS UNDER ARBITRATION, skilfully conducted.

NOTE.—Under Section 37 of the Civil Procedure Code, and under Power of Attorney, Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., act as the recognised Agents of mofussil constituents, thus saving them the necessity of coming to Bombay to file and conduct their cases.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES : Moderate. TERMS on Application.

OFFICES :
18, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
Over Messrs. Crawford & Co., (Auctioneers.)

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 23m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 5-14 m., 6-40a. Low water, 9-16a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for Election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
University Examination Results, Previous and L. M. and S.
Professor Ladd's Seventh Lecture on Psychology, University Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Concert, St. Peter's Boys' High School, 8-30 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—The declaration of the results of the examination for the degree of Master of Arts has been put off *sine die.*

FATALLY KICKED BY A BULLOCK.—A coroner's inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Rama Govind, a Hindu labourer, aged about thirty years. On the 5th instant deceased was walking along Argyle Road, when he was kicked by a bullock, yoked to a labour-cart and knocked down on the ground. He sustained injuries to his head and legs, which necessitated his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died on Friday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT ON BOARD THE MAIL STEAMER.—On arrival of the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia in the harbour on Friday afternoon, the Captain made a report to the police, that about 3 o'clock that morning, while the vessel was about two hundred miles from Bombay, a cabin No. 35 had been entered and a pair of gold bangles, a gold pendant set with pearls, with a gold chain attached, a gold scarf pin and sundry other articles, of the value of £15, belonging to a passenger, named Miss Dewar, stolen. Enquiries were made on board the ship, but no trace of the property could be found.

THE HALL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND HYGIENE.—On the 6th instant, Professor G. T. Ladd, D.D., LL.D., of the Yale University, accompanied by the Rev. R. A. Hume and the Rev. E. S. Hume, paid a visit to the Hall of Literature, Science and Hygiene, and expressed himself highly pleased with the Institute. Mr. S. B. Walker, Mr. Thribhowandass Mungaldass Nathoobhoy, Shri Kumar Buldeojee of Dharampur, Vaidya Ramchandra Krishna Abhyang, Professor S. G. Sathe, Sett Damodardas Goverdhandass, Mr. S. D. Khote, Dr. Balkrishna Nilaji Pitale, LL.D., and others were present to receive him.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—The eighth biennial report of the above institution as well as Nasarwanji Manekji Petit Charitable Dispensary, Khetwadi for the years 1897 and 1898, has been published. The total funds at the beginning of the period under report stood at Rs. 2,77,011, which increased to Rs. 2,83,662 at the end of 1898, showing an increase of Rs. 6,651. The income for the same period was Rs. 23,930 against Rs. 20,243, and the expenditure Rs.17, 279 as against Rs. 18,729 of the previous two years. The number of new patients treated at the dispensaries was 77,409 or 49,430 less than the preceding two years, the decrease being attributed to the exodous of people from Bombay on account of plague.

PROFESSOR LADD IN BOMBAY.—Professor Ladd will deliver his seventh lecture on "Relation of Mind and Body," in the Convocation Hall, this afternoon, at 5-30. The following is a synopsis of the lecture :—General Conception of Relations as applied to the Mind—Special Significance of Mental Relations to the bodily Organism—The two Classes of such Relations—Dependence of the Sensory-Motor and Image-making Activities of the Mind upon Organic Excitement—The Quality and Intensity of the Sense-Elements—The Phenomena of Representative Association—Dependence of the Integrity, of the Rise, Fall, and Duration of conscious states, upon the Functions of the Nervous System—Special Relations of mental Phenomena to particular Areas and Functions of the Brain—The Localization of Cerebral Function—General Conclusion on such Forms of Correlation.

SUICIDE DURING FEVER DELIRIUM.—Mr. Allen F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday, at Tembkar Street, regarding the death of Halima, a Mahomedan, aged sixty years. The deceased resided with one Shaik Oosman Shaik Rahiman in the above locality. For the last ten or twelve days she had been suffering from fever, which never left her and she became delirious. On Friday last, Shaik Oosman went to the water-tap, leaving Halima alone in the room on the second floor of the house. During his absence deceased jumped out of a window into the sweeper's gully below, from a height of about thirty-two feet. She sustained serious injuries and was removed into the room in an unconscious state. She never came to herself again and died shortly afterwards. The jury returned a verdict of suicide during fever delirium.

INTOXICATED COOK—An inquiry was held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on Saturday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Moorar Bhoola, aged thirty years, a cook on board the British India Steam Navigation Company's steam ship Goa. The deceased had no relatines in Bombay and resided on board the vessel. About 11 o' clack on the night of the 31st of August last Moorar returned on board drunk and fell into No. 1 hold. He was hauled up on deck and next morning taken to the police chowkey at the Prince's Dock. He was thence conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from fracture of the spine at its lower end and had complete paralysis of lower extremities. His condition gradually grew worse and he died on Friday last. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was returned by the jury.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—The second sitting of the annual convention of the above Union was held on Saturday morning in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall, Mrs. W. H. Stephens presiding. The attendance of members and delegates from various Union was as good as on the previous day. Miss Richardson having gone through devotional exercise, election of officers for 1900 took place. In the evening, at 6 p.m., a mass meeting was held. Mrs. Stephens, the chairman, in opening the proceedings, delivered a short address, in the course of which she dwelt upon the good work done by the Union during the past year. A paper was then read by Mrs. Stephens, M.D., (Poona), who related her experience of plague during the past years and strongly advocated the use of non-alcoholic remedies for the treatment of plague cases. Mr. Pringle, Secretary of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association, also supported the cause of temperance in a very eloquent speech. The musical part of the evening's proceedings was carried out by Mrs. Bollam and Mr. M. T. Carroll, the former singing a song and the latter playing on the concertina. Both performed their parts in an excellent manner. The meeting was then dissolved.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—A gathering of the members of the Brahma Kshatriya community was held on Saturday night, in the spacious hall of Mooiji Jetha Market, for the purpose of presenting an address to Mr. Vithaldas Purshotumdas for his having taken the troubles of opening the Brahma Kshatriya Hospital. Rao Saheb Dulpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, J. P., presided on the occasion. Besides the Kshatriyas there were members of other communities also. Chief among those present were : Rao Saheb Dulpatram Pranjivan Khakhar, J.P., Drs. Vajeram Sakaram Divan, and Shivdas Parmanand, Mr. Vithaldas Purshotamdas, Mr. Surjibhoy Murarji President of the Mandal, Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, vice-President ; Messrs Manmohan Jeraj Mantri, Purshotam Jadowji Swami Jagannarayan, Harichand Rupchand, Jeenabhoy Vithaldas, Bhagvandas Virchand, Harichand Ramchand, Jethabhoy Muljee, Ranchordas Jeenabhoy, Mavjee Lakhmidas and many others. The Rao Saheb having taken the chair Mr. Manmohan Jeraj read the address which contained feelings of gratitude towards Mr. Vithaldas for his noble act in opening the Hospital and the Segregation Camp. Rao Saheb Dulpatram Khakhar in presenting the address to Mr. Vithaldas, said that he was very pleased to see his troubles so richly appreciated and requested him to accept the address as a token of feelings of love by the Mandal for his not only having opened the hospital but also for having taken great care to look after the wants of the patients. He also thanked Mr. Ranchordas Jinabhoy for his first opening this way coupled with the help of Mr. Pitamber Ramchand. The Rao Saheb congratulated the Kshatriya community for their having secured in Dr. Divan an able and competent medical hand and presented him with a silver dish of Cutch workmanship on behalf of the whole Kshatriya Punch. Mr. Vithaldas thanked the Mandal and the whole community in suitable words and mentioned the names of those who had subscribed to the funds and said that 57 patients were admitted in the hospital. Mr. Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar depicted in a very vivid tone, the picture of the sufferings experienced by the community when there was no hospital and thanked Messrs. Vithaldas and Ranchordas for their taking the lead. Messrs. Ambaram, Surji Ladha Joshi and Jagatnarayan Swami also spoke well on the subject. The Rao Saheb garlanded Mr. Vithaldas and Dr. Divan with nosegays and Mr. Surjibhoy the President of the Mandal, in return put wreaths of flowers round the neck of Rao Saheb Khakhar and many others, and thanked the Rao Saheb for his always taking keen interest in such affairs, especially of the community, and the meeting dispersed at 10 p.m.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE GONDAL STATE TRIAL CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, DEC. 5.

THE trial of Mr. Hemchand Hansraj Vahivatdar who was committed to the Court Sessions by Mr. Meruji Dosaji, F. C. Magistrate, Gondal, under Secs. 409, 411, 420, 465, 477, and 477 A of the I. P. Code (two more charges under Secs. 193 and 218 were subsequently added in the Sessions Court) was again resumed before Mr. Bhagwandas Gopalrao, the Judge, and three assessors. The public prosecutor, assisted by Police Fouzdar Vrajlal, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. F. Pestonji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Gordhandas Ladhabhai, Agency Pleader, defended the accused.

Several kunbis of the Dhank village were examined and cross-examined. They had sent petitions to the Huzur and the Revenue Commissioner that vero (assessment) in excess had been recovered. Some of them in their evidence stated that they themselves had paid the vero, while in the petitions they stated that it was paid for them by the merchants. They could not say what was the excess amount levied. They made no inquiries. They did not send the petitions till after four months. Some of them remembered having been fined at the instance of the accused. Some of the merchants, who were also examined, stated that there was no truth in the statement that they told the kunbis that the accused had recovered more vero. The prosecution having closed their case, Mr. Taleyarkhan led evidence for the defence. The public prosecutor next asked the Court that the charge under section 409 be struck off which was accordingly done. Mr. F. P. Taleyarkhan, in addressing the court on behalf of the accused, said that this was in many respects an extraordinary case, and it seemed to him that the prosecution themselves did not know what case they had made out against the accused. They had brought out in evidence a number of things which they thought were serious offences but which, really speaking, were nothing more than trifles or irregularities. The defence had pointed out similar things in many other State books. Now what was the case for the prosecution? It was this, that the accused in his capacity of Dhankvahi Vivatdar in April obtained vero, not directly from the kunbis, but from some merchants. After the recovery of the assesment, the accused made entry in his book as follows :—Haste vepari, *i.e.,* vero paid by merchants on behalf of the kunbis. The accused, according to the case for the prosecution, having by false representations obtained more vero than was actually due and having become apprehensive that inquiries would be made, destroyed the original pages of the Dhank book and substituted other blank pages from the same book and made fresh entry as follows :—Haste khedut, *i.e.,* the vero was paid by the kunbis themselves. It was also the theory of the prosecution that some of the merchants who were witnesses for the prosecution, in collusion with the accused, changed their accounts in order that they might correspond with those entered in the Dhank book. The prosecution never alleged that the accused had committed a breach of trust or misappropriation. All that they said was, and in fact their whole case rested upon this theory, that he destroyed the old pages and substituted others with a view to change the words haste vepari into haste khedut." Again, in order to replace the blank pages, the accused obtained another set of pages from the Gondal book which was stolen property. That appeared to be the case for the prosecution, and according to them the accused was guilty of fabricating false evidence, framing an incorrect record, retaining stolen property, cheating, forgery, fraudulent cancellation of a valuable security and falsification of accounts. Counsel submitted that there was no evidence which could incriminate the accused, and even if the truth of the facts deposed to by the witnesses be assumed, these facts did not constitute any offence punishable by the criminal law. The first witness examined was Tarachand who was under suspension for three months but who was now put forward as complainant in this case. He stated that there was nothing wrong with the Gondal book when he handed over the charge to Khushalchand on 16th January. He came to know of the missing pages when he was reinstated in March. So according to this man the pages of Gondal book must have disappeared sometime between 16th January and March. What Vrajlal, the police fouzdar, stated was, that they must have disappeared sometime June, 1898, to March, 1899. Raoji, another witness, said that he had occasion to see the accused in November, 1898, and he saw some pages lying before him so that there were three different versions with regard to the time of the disappearance of the Gondal pages. If Tarachand was telling the truth that the condition of the Gondal book was all right till 16th January, 1899, Raoji could not have seen the blank pages with the accused in November, 1898, *i.e.,* long before the 16th January. Mr. Taleyarkhan had no hesitation in saying that Raoji, who was contradicted in many respects by another witness, named Karsan, was an unscrupulous liar. He was brought forward to supply the missing link and his evidence must be rejected as unworthy of credit. Damodar, a witness for the defence, swore that he had nothing to do with the Gondal book and he never had access to it. Neither had Deveechand, because he was suspended along with the office staff. Now one or other of these two men was suspected by the police of having stolen the pages and given to the accused ; but neither of them could have possibly done so. The question then arose. How did the Gondal pages come in the Dhank book? It seemed clear that, if these pages really belonged to the Gondal book, they must have been introduced in the Dhank book by some one in order to throw a suspicion of guilt against the accused ; otherwise, what could be the accused's motive in destroying the old pages and substituting others. If he had been alleged to have committed breach of trust or misappropriation, it would have been a different question. But there was no such allegation. The prosecution alleged that he had cheated kunbis and recovered more vero from them. There was no evidence to support that theory. On the contrary it was conclusively shown that the amount of vero entered by the accused in his Dhank book was also the amount which was entered by the merchants in their books. Further, the same right amount was "paid into the treasury." The theory of the prosecution in the lower court was, and it was a theory which was accepted by the committing Magistrate that the accused had actually entered the excess vero in his Dhank book. But they subsequently found it untenable and had to abandon it. They now suggested another theory which they made desperate efforts to support. They had examined certain merchants who had paid the vero on behalf of the kunbis. When the prosecution found that the amount in the Dhank book corresponded with that in the merchants' books they turned round and said they were hostile witnesses. Mr. Taleyarkhan could not imagine how the mere fact of certain entries found in their books be regarded as evidence of hostility. The prosecution never proved they were hostile witnesses. It was merely a conjecture on the part of the prosecution that the merchants had changed their accounts to save the accused. However, the result was that the Court had allowed the prosecution to cross-examine their own witnesses and impeach their books. Even assuming for the sake of argument that the merchants tampered with their accounts, where was the guarantee that they might not have done to cheat the kunbis. They might have given the right amount to the accused as vero and entered larger amount in their own books with a view to obtain the difference from the kunbis and misappropriate the same. They might have afterwards changed their accounts (as alleged) to defend themselves against any action or proceeding the kunbis might take against them. However, there were the accounts in their books and prosecution had no right to say that the merchants had tampered with their books in order to save the accused. Counsel submitted that the prosecution did not realise their position. They would not regard the entries in the merchants' books as reliable because they believed they had been tampered with, yet those very entries had been put in and treated as evidence against the accused. Now the question was, whether to place any reliance on merchants' accounts. If they believed that the accounts were correct, the prosecution broke down because the accounts supported the theory of the defence. If they disbelieved those accounts, they could not be relied upon to snatch a conviction. Either way the case for the prosecution fell to the ground. With regard to the evidence of Vrajlal, the police fouzdar, the less said the better. He was no doubt active but there was always the risk of his being too active. He was in charge of the room where the Dhank daftar was kept for 24 hours and there was no guarantee that he might not have tampered with the book. When he went to Dhank he put up at the patel's deli although there was a lodging-house in the lines. He called no panch. He even did not send for the accused when he took away the books from Dhank. The defence could not speak to one of their own witnesses unless in the presence of the public prosecutor. Counsel then referred to, and commented at length upon, the evidence of other witnesses in the case. He regretted that one Khimchand who had made certain allegations against the accused in the Magistrate's Court was not forthcoming in the Sessions Court. He had absconded from Gondal and it was in evidence that he had access to the Dhank book. Why did he run away? Had he been cross-examined? There was no doubt that considerable light would have been thrown on the case. Mr. Taleyarkhan then dealt with points of law and argued at great length that the sections did not apply to the facts of the case, even if the truth of them be assumed. Finally he appealed to the Court's sense of justice and impartiality and hoped that justice would be done to the accused. He must say he was not satisfied with the way in which the case was conducted against the accused. The legitimate object of the prosecution was to see that justice was done between Crown and the prisoner and not merely secure a conviction anyhow. He asked the Court to hold that the prosecution had miserably failed to prove their case. The only motive suggested by the prosecution as having actuated the accused in destroying the old pages and substituting others was the alteration of the words haste vepari into haste khedut. But even if that was the motive it constituted no offence. It was urged that the accused had done so in order to screen the previous offence of cheating. But these was no evidence of cheating. The court could not rely upon the hearsay evidence of the khedut who stated that they were told by the merchants that the accused had recovered more vero. The evidence of the khedut was positively worthless. They did not send the petitions about the excess vero till 4 months after. They made no inquiries. They did not know what was the excess vero recovered. There was no corroborative evidence ; they were fined at the instance of the accused ; they were contradicted by the merchants ; finally their evidence was hearsay evidence. Under these circumstances the charge of cheating could not stand and if there was no cheating there was no motive for destroying the old pages and substituting others. The whole case was ridiculous and the accused must be discharged and acquitted. Mr. Gordhandas Ladhabai also addressed the court in Gujarathi for the benefit of the assessors.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tigh' tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY).

NOT A VALIDLY ADOPTED SON.

DHAPABAI WIDOW *vs.* CHAMPALAL GULABCHAND.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Chandulal Mathuradas, first class subordinate judge of Nassik, in suit No. 34 of 1897. Mr. Setlur, with Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for Dhapabai, original plaintiff and appellant ; and the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker appeared for Champalal and others, original defendants and respondents.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision, said :—Plaintiff sued for a declaration that the 1st defendant is not her validly adopted son. There is no doubt that she did intend to adopt the boy and accordingly executed a deed of adoption. But it is equally clear that there was at that time no giving and taking, for the boy was at that time absent in Marwar. There was, therefore, no valid adoption. But it has been suggested before us that there was a subsequent giving and taking in Marwar, and we are asked to allow a remand on this point. We should not, however, be justified in now remanding the case for that purpose. It should have been clearly raised before the Subordinate Judge and adjudicated upon in the Court of first instance. The Subordinate Judge rejected the claim on the ground of estoppel, but the respondents' pleader was unable to sustain the dismissal of the suit on that ground. It is clear that the facts alluded to by the Subordinate Judge do not amount to an estoppel. We must accordingly reverse the decree of the Lower Court and allow the claim. Plaintiff will obtain the declaration and injunction sought for, and an account must be taken of the moneys received by defendant 2 as part of the estate of Lakshmichand. Costs throughout on defendant 2.

PROFITS IN LIEU OF INTEREST.

MULCHAND JOTIRAM AND ANOTHER VS. BABAJEE BIN BELAPPA AURANGABADKAR.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. L. Crump, District Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, in appeal No. 38 of 1898. Mr. G. S. Rao appeared for Mulchand and another, original plaintiffs and appellants and the Hon. Mr. Chandawarker appeared for Babajee, original defendant and respondent.

The Chief Justice, in giving the court's decision, said :—The defendant mortgaged the property to plaintiffs' father by a document, which provided for repayment of principal, the plaintiffs' father to take possession and enjoy the profits in lieu of interest. This was in December 1886. In June 1892, defendant became a tenant of the property for a year. At the end of the year defendant remained in possession. On 5th December 1896, defendant gave notice to plaintiffs of the payment of the principal to a third party. Both the Lower Courts have treated this as a valid tender and held that the mortgage was extinguished. But the law requires for a valid tender that the money due should be produced to the creditor. This admittedly was not so in the present case. Here the creditor was told to go to a third party and take the money. The mortgage is, therefore, subsisting and the mortgagee is entitled to mesne profits. These must be limited to 3 years before suit and from date of suit till delivery of possession. There will therefore be now a decree in plaintiffs' favour for possession of the property and mesne profits as above described at the rate of Rs. 127 per annum. Decree of Lower Courts varied accordingly. Plaintiffs must obtain their costs throughout.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Meyers charged Narayanji Purshotam and Narayan Gopal with attempting to cheat Valabhdas Dayal alias Bhabba Sett in respect of Rs. 50 and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Velinkar, pleader, prosecuted ; while Mr. Unwalla, solicitor, defended the first accused ; and Mr. Sealy, pleader, the second. The case for the prosecution was that at about 2 p.m., on the 4th instant, the two accused went to the firm of Shriniwas Venkatesh Inamdar. The accused No. 2 presented a chit, saying they had come from Devji Vasanji and that Bhabba Sett had given them the chit, on the strength of which they demanded Rs. 50. The manners of the accused having caused some suspicion in the mind of Narayen Govind, cashier in the firm, a servant was despatched to Dewji Vassanji's firm to ascertain, if such a note had been given to the accused. In the mean while the first accused managed to get away from the place. One of complainant's servants then happened to come there and on showing the chit to him, he said it was not in the handwriting of his master. Complainant himself subsequently came there, and the second accused was given in charge of a police sepoy. The first accused was afterwards arrested. After recording evidence the magistrate altered the charge to one of using as genuine a forged document and committed both the accused to take their trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 11th December, 1899.

The Squadron will parade at the Riding School, at 7 a.m., to-morrow Tuesday the 12th instant. Dress—Drill Order.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 11th December, 1899.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga Railway Station at 4 p.m. on Saturday next the 16th instant, for a Field Day.

(2) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Attendance on this parade to count 3 Points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.

(4) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Musjid, Mazagon, Byculla, Parel, and Dadur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B B and C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

2. The Drills, &c., for the week will be as follows :—

(1) Byculla School :—At 4-30 p.m., on Monday and Thursday.

(2) Cathedral High School :—At 3-45 p.m., on Tuesday and Thursday.

(3) Byculla Scottish School :—At 3-30 p.m., on Wednesday.

(4) John Connon School :—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday.

(5) "F" Company :—At 8-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 11th instant at St. Mary's College, Nesbit Road.

(6) Recruits Drill :—Behind the Town Hall every evening except for all who may wish to attend Saturday.

3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows :—No. 4758 Vol P W Sullen to G Company and No. 4759 Vol G B O Pounde to D Company.

4. There will be practice for all Buglers of the Corps at Byculla School, Byculla at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 11th December, 1899.

1. Details for the ensuing week.—No 1 Col., Sgt D A Pinder No 2 Col-Sgt J J Marsland.

2. The following drills will take place this week.—No 1 Co., Town Hall compound Tuesday and Thursday at 5-45 p.m., 40 R. M. L. Gun drill.

3. There will be a Gun Layers examination at No. 2 Co., Head-quarters to-morrow Tuesday at 7 a.m.

4. There will be class Firing at Cooria on Wednesday next Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., (local Time) and Byculla 12 minutes late.

6. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on (Saturday) the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

5. The following members having joined has been taken on the strength of the corps and posted to No 3 Sub-division—No. 1 Co Gr J A Dantre.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

FIRE AT THE PUNJAB COMMAND OFFICE.

MURREE, DEC. 8.

At about 7 o'clock this evening a great fire broke out at Murree. A large block belonging to the Punjab Command Office, and during the summer occupied by the military clerks, was set on fire owing to the heat of the stove pipe igniting the woodwork of the inner roof. At the time it caught fire it was occupied by the only clerk of the Command left in Murree, and he lived in the centre building of the bungalow which consisted of 15] quarters. Immediately the alarm was given the soldiers of the depot numbering about twenty, together with the civil and military element of the station, turned out to subdue it. Their efforts were of no avail to save the building, so all attention was paid to the private property of the Punjab Command clerks which was stored in the unoccupied quarters. It is feared some of it is burnt. Great sympathy is felt for the clerks, who next season will find it very inconvenient until quarters are erected for them. Indignation is felt that there are no appliances for use in case of fire. Had there been a fire engine or even a portable hand pump, the building, worth some Rs. 20,000 might have been saved. The depot soldiers worked admirably, and at great risk saved much private property. At the time of this despatch the fire is still raging, and it is doubtful if other buildings may not catch fire.—*Pioneer.*

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Last night, a shoe-maker, residing in Jairajbhoy Cross Lane, a narrow passage, abutting on Sukhlaji Street, attempted to murder another shoe-maker by stabbing him on the abdomen with a table knife and then took his own life by cutting his throat. The name of the man who committed the terrible deed, was Toolaji Babaji, aged about twenty-five years, while his intended victim was Bapoo Bhimaji, a man of the same age. They resided with their wives in one room on a ground-floor chawl in the above lane. It appears that Toolaji had an intrigue with Bapoo's wife, who is a girl of about sixteen years of age. For this improper conduct, Toolaji was reprimanded by his mother and father-in-law and was about a week ago turned out of the house. Since then he had had no work and was seen wandering about. About 8 o'clock last night Toolaji returned home and seeing Bapoo seated outside the room, called him out and asked him to go with him. Bapoo got up and was just going to meet him, when Toolaji stabbed him on the abdomen, with a table-knife, which appeared to be recently sharpened. Bapoo fell on the ground crying "murdered, murdered." Almost immediately Toolaji with the same knife cut his own throat, kiling himself on the spot. The police were informed and Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Coxen, arriving on the spot, had the injured man Bapoo, removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious state. Mr. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police, visited the place and made a searching inquiry. The coroner will hold an inquiry this morning on the body of Toolaji in the same street.

PLAGUE AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

WARNING TO EXHIBITORS.

The following Press Note has bee issued :—In view of the necessity for adopting every reasonable precaution against the possible introduction into France of the germs of bubonic plague with the Indian exhibits sent to the Paris Exhibition, the attention of the local Governments and other official exhibitors has lately been drawn to the list of susceptible articles and goods given in Chapter 2 of the Venice Convention, the importation of which may be prohibited under the Convention and instructions have been given that no such article or goods should be sent by or on behalf of or through the agency of the Indian Governments to the Exhibition. It is most desirable that private exhibitors also should in their own as well as in the public interest abstain from sending any of the goods mentioned in the list, which for convenience of reference is reproduced below : (1) Used linen, used clothing, used personal effects, used bedding ; (2) rags not excepting rags compressed by hydraulic force which are carried as merchandise in bales , (3) old sacking, old carpets, old embroidery ; (4) raw hides, untanned and fresh skins ; (5) animals refuse, claws, hoofs, horse hair, hair of animals generally, raw silk, wool ; (6) human hair.

DACOITY IN THE PUNJAB.

DACOITIES are becoming both more frequent and more daring. On the night of the 1st December a band of armed dacoits, numbering about twenty-five, attacked the house of Gopi Chand at the village of Harial, Rawalpindi district. Five persons were wounded and a large amount of property carried off. The systematic manner in which the attack was made, as also the fact that sentinels were posted to prevent surprise, would appear to point to the gang being well organised.

A serious case of dacoity has just taken place at Sialkote district in the jurisdiction of Miani police station. A band believed to number about twenty-five visited the village of Miani, situated about a mile from the thana at 9 p. m., and attacked the house of Lachhman Dass (a money-lender) armed with "gandassas," clubs, etc., and forced the man to hand over jewellery and cash amounting to over Rs.14,000. A constable who was present on duty at the time endeavoured to procure assistance for the neighbouring villagers, but through fear none of the inhabitants would open their doors, and while the constable went to the thana to procure help the scoundrels decamped on the horses and camels they had brought with them. No trace of them has been found up to the present. *Pioneer.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	2	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	0	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada...	3	6	37
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi........	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	23	3	40
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	4	0	6
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	7
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	21
Total........	40	19	161
Same date last year.....	29	8	96

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	4	2	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	9	2	29
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	7	54
F Parel, Sewri and Sion........	0	0	12
G Mahim and Worli........	1	0	9
Water Division	0		0
Non-Resident and unknown ...	0		0
Hospitals........	0	18	29
Total	30	31	180
Total plague deaths to date...	60,915	53,223	
Same date last year......	22	17	99

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's Levee on the 6th instant :—

Mr E E C Dalgliesh, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingt
Mr O St J Skeen
Mr G H Hubbard
Mr F Noel Paton
Mr Noordin Ebrahim Noordin
Mr Abdul Cader A Ebrahim
Mr Cumrudin Essabhoy Ebrahim
Mr T Mathew
Mr K J P Thomson

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING IN GERMANY

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.)

SIR,—The highly offensive attitude of the German press towards England and the undisguised feeling of animosity of the German people towards the English nation which has followed in its wake are truly astonishing and both from the German as well as from the English point of view most deplorable. True, the Britisher was perhaps never loved by the Vaterlander, but he was respected and even admired in former days, but nous avons change tout cela, and nothing is now more common than to hear, even out of the mouths of school-boys, epithets the reverse of flattering applied to the English people, to the English nation, and forsooth to H. M. the Queen. This lamentable change has been brought about to some extent by the often too loudly proclaimed egoisms of the "Britisher abroad," by the success, and consequent envy, of English colonial enterprise and again by the self-depreciating remarks so plentifully scattered abroad in the English press of late years as regards the English army, English schools, English commercial clerks, &c., &c., the result being that now every German officer, German school-master and German counter-jumper or quill-driver walks about with his nose in the air and his head full of flatulence imbued with the conviction of his vast superiority over his English confrere. Imitation being the sincerest form of flattery, we might have passed by without concern much of this display of rivalry and envy, for that is what it comes to after all, but we must not disguise from ourselves the fact that the latent dislike of the past has changed into the positive animosity of the present, which, considering the enormous development o Germany of recent years, is a factor we cannot afford to ignore.

The particular phase of German love for the Boer of South Africa and corresponding hatred of the English, through which we are now passing, is however a political conundrum, and I can only account for it by assuming that the German papers of the lower kind, which are read by the German people of the lower class, have their own ends to serve in this affair, for the lies dished up by them day after day and the abuse heaped upon the English nation are incapable of any other explanation.

As examples I may mention the following : that at the engagements at Gencloe and Elandslaagte the Boers and not the British were victorious ; that Sir George was killed in a battle near Ladysmith about 3 weeks ago, important despatches having been found on his body ; that Sir Redvers Buller was shot dead on landing at Capetown ; that 150 English Recruiting Sergeants have been sent to Germany to enlist Prussian non-commissioned officers ; that Ladysmith capitulated about the 8th instant, Sir George White and the bulk of his army, which had previously been decimated, being made prisoners ; and that her Majesty the Queen has implored the Kaiser to come to her help by mediating between her and the "ever victorious" Oom Paul.

The Kaiser's intended visit to England was of course commented upon in most severe terms and some of the papers even dared him to carry out his programme in the face of the nation's disapproval ; but William II. proved once more too much of a King and a man for them, and accompanied by his wife and two of his children he has already reached the shores of England, where no doubt his visit, though it is announced as a purely family concern, will give the liveliest satisfaction and remove once and for all that feeling of distrust, which the unfortunate telegram of 1896 evoked. Lord Lonsdale's recent remarks about that affair were well-timed and to the purpose, and I hope I am right in assuming that most Englishmen were or are now of opinion that Jameson's Raid was a most foolish not to say criminal blunder.

Let us hope then that the example of the Kaiser will pave the way towards a better understanding between the two nations and that the efforts of the French and Russian press and politicians to set them by the ears will prove abortive. No greater misfortune could happen to either country or to the world than a war between England and Germany, for France will never forget or forgive [Elsass, Lothringen or Fashoda, and Russia, despite the Tzar's vaunted pacific indications, will not be slow to take advantage of the imbroglio.

If one but compares the treatment Germans receive in Russia and in England, one feels regularly "flabbergasted" at the display of affection vouchsafed by the German press towards Russia and I am almost inclined to think that this love (?) is analogous with a similar feeling which we boys at school simulated for our Latin teacher on account of his superior muscular development and ferocious temper. I have met of late several persons hailing from the Baltic provinces of Russia and from Finland and the tales of woe they hold out as regards the behaviour of the Russian authorities towards the almost purely German or non-Russian population of those regions should bring it home to the Vaterlanders on which side their bread is buttered, but there is no one so blind as he who won't see and that is the case with most Germans just now.

Again what are the commercial relations of Germany with the Boers as compared with those with England and her colonies and dependencies?

The former are acknowledged to be nil, while those with England are so vast and so profitable to Germany, that—as a German merchant told me—a cessation of the friendly relations between the two countries for one month only would bring about the ruin of a great number of German industries. The talk of the Boers being kindred to the Germans is arrant nonsense, for surely the English are just as nearly related to them as the Hollanders and I should say a well-mannered Englishman ought to be a much more pleasant relation than a Boer who like the Bheel "manners he has none and his customs are beastly."—Yours, &c., ARAITCHVEE.

MATAKA-ALOLO EXPEDITION.

THE British force, says the *British Central Africa Gazette,* of Sept. 24, concentrated at Tombowe on the Eastern shore of Lake Chiuta on the 7th August.

The force which was under the command of Captain F. B. Pearce consisted of 10 British Officers, 135 Sikhs, 500 native troops of the 1st Battalion, B. C. A. Regiment, two seven pounder guns, and one maxim. The Portuguese force which was composed of a large detachment of European soldiers, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, together with about 1,500 native levies arrived at their Base Camp at Mkanyela's on Lake Shirwa on the 9th August.

It had been arranged that the British and Portuguese were to advance simultaneously towards Kwamba's town, which is situated about 60 miles to the East near the Luli River. On the 16th August the British force left Tombowe Camp and marched in the direction of Kwambas. The Portuguese force, which had left Mkanyela's on the 12th August, advanced by easy stages with the same objective. On the 21st the Portuguese came in touch with the enemy about half way between Mkanyela's and Kwamba's. There was fighting on the 22nd and 23rd, the enemy attacking the Portuguese in considerable force. In the morning of 23rd heavy firing was maintained for about two hours, and the enemy retired having lost several men. The Portuguese casualties were slight.

Kwamba's town lies on the eastern or further slope of the Namwero Hills. These hills constitute a range about 15 miles long and the main road from Mkanyela's runs over the southern spurs. The British force moved round the Northern end of this range, thus taking Kwamba's town in the rear. On the 25th August, when two marches from Kwamba's town, some of the British troops were fired at, but the enemy were driven off after a little rough skirmishing among the hills. Kwamba's town was entered by the British force on the 27th August and the place was entirely destroyed. The British force on the following day joined the Portuguese force and both forces returned to lake Chiuta, where the British forces arrived on the 1st September.

The country through which the expedition passed consisted of forest land practically level. Tsetse fly was observed in several places. The spoor of elephant and buffalo were exceedingly numerous and some excellent bags were made of gun, sable, and other antelopes.

About 40 miles from Lake Chiuta the Mtamkulu River is crossed. This is a large river about 60 yards in breadth, and flows into Luli River about 20 miles further to the East. The country between Chiuta and Mtamkulu River is quite uninhabited.

On arriving back at Tombowe camp H. M. Commissioner decided to make fresh dispositions of the British force, as the Portuguese Commandant found it necessary to replenish his stock of provisions for his force from Blantyre. All stores, ammunition, and guns, with half the British force, are now stationed on the frontier near Mangoche and the remainder of the force has returned to Zomba. By this means a rapid concentration can be again effected on the frontier when the time for the advance against Mataka arrives. On the 12th September a convoy of 76 sick Portuguese officers and men arrived in Zomba on their way to Chinde. They are being cared for by the Medical Staff of the Administration.

One of the Portuguese officers, died on Sunday 17th September from the effects of malaria. He interred the same evening in the cemetery, Zomba garrison paying the deceased full mi honours.—*Zanzibar Gazette.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If you hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "Th Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positivel restore in every case Grey or White ha r" to i original colour without leaving the d isagreeab smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charm ingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growt of the hair on bald spots, where the gl ands are n decayed. Ask your Chemist for "T HE MEXICA HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfum everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wh olesale depot Farringdon Road, London, England.

WORTH NOTICING
REPAIRS & ACCURATE
ADJUSTMENTS
Of Theodolites, Nautical, Astronomical
and Optical Instruments.
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In all its branches has been recognised to be our specialities, and no other firm on this side is up to date able to challenge our firm in the above branches.

C. JOST & Co.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contracts for the MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT in the areas mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for one year from the 1st April, 1900, under the Madras Contract Distillery system which is now in force.

2 Full particulars of the other conditions under which tenders may be made and under which the contracts will be granted, can be obtained on application to the Inspector General of Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

3. No tenders will be received after noon on the 1st February, 1900.

4. The contract areas are as follows :—

(a) ELLICHPUR DISTILLERY AREA.

Ellichpur District—2,623 square miles with a population at the last census of 315,798.
Amraoti District—2,759 square miles ; population 655,645.

(b) AKOLA DISTILLERY AREA.

Akola District—2,659 square miles ; population 574,782.
Malkapur Taluq (of the Buldana District)—791 square miles, population 177,877.

R. VERNON GARRETT, MAJOR,
Officiating Inspector General of Excise, H. A. D.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
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SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each ; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, main spring and a guarantee for 2 years.

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FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past ; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art !

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris ; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture : the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 9.

THERE was an extra allotment of India Council Bills made in London yesterday, of Rs. 10,000 on Calcutta, at 1s. 4 3-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-8d.

Consols were quoted yesterday at 102 5-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent. to 100 1-2 ; and Paris exchange on London advanced 1 1-2 centime, to 25·31 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 110 1 2 ; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. higher, at £64 1-2. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months sight was quoted at 5 3-4 per cent, and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 5 1-4 per cent. Bar Silver continued at 27 5-16d. per oz. The shipments of Specie comprised £50,000 in Silver and £40,000 in Gold to Bombay, and £61,000 in Silver to Shanghai.

Consols declined 1-16 per cent to-day, to 102 1-4. Paris Exchange on London further advanced 2 1-2 centimes, to 25·33 1-2 fcs. ; but French Rentes remained at 100 1-2. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 110 1·2 ; while Rupee Securities declined 1-16 per cent to £64 7-16. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months, sight was 1-8 per cent higher, at 5 7-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-16d. dearer, at 27 3-8d. per oz. ; and in New York the metal continued at 59 1-8 cents per oz, demand Exchange on London being unaltered at 4·86 1-2 dollars.

Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 39 1-4s. per 416lbs., December, January shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal in a firm market ; Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseeed at 38s., same shipment, to the some port, sellers via the Canal, market firm ; Brown Rapeseed at 36s., same shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal, tone of the market firm ; Linseed at 48s, November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firm. To-day the quotation for Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was 39 1-2s. per 416 lbs., December-January shipment, to Dunkirk, buyers via the Canal, market firm in tone ; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 38s., January-February shipment, to Dunkirk, business done via the Canal in a firm market; for Brown Rapeseed, 36 1-2s., December January shipment, to Hamburg, buyers via the Canal, market firm.

Spot Mid -Americans Cotton advanced 1-32d. in Liverpool yesterday, to 4 11-32d. per lb.; East Indians were unchanged; and American Arrivals were stationary. The day's sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports, 4,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market closed firm.

To-day Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-16d. to 4 9-32d. per lb. ; and American Arrivals 1-32d. in all positions, extreme quotations being 4 9-64d. per lb. for December, and 4 1-64d. for April-May delivery. The day's Sales were 7,000 bales, and the Imports 13,000 bales. The market closed quiet, Surats steady, Arrivals quiet. The Manchester Market closed firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Upland Cotton was unchanged to-day at 7 11-16 cents per lb. ; March Futures were 1 point higher, at 7·50 cents, and June 3 points, at 7·54 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 34,000 bales. The total quantity of cotton in sight yesterday was 4,880,000 bales, compared with 4,510,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Our local Cotton market has been quiet but steady to-day. Exporters bought 200 bales Bengal at Rs. 182 per candy, and 200 Parola at Rs. 194 ; and the mills 100 Bengal at Rs. 182, 567 Komtha at Rs. 198, 100 Cutchgaum at Rs. 179, 100 Dhulia at Rs, 178, 200 Pachora at 195, 100 Bijapore at Rs. 186.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	4,502	bales.
Wheat	7,407	cwts.
Linseed	700	"
Gingellyseed	14,283	"
Rice	40,351	"

EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steady feeling at 1s. 4 1-16 for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates remained at this level throughout the day, with but little business reported either way, and closed as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Francs	172	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been rather firm to-day at 97 and 97 1-16 for Cash and the Settlement, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents.

SHARES.—Morarjee Goculdas Mill are Rs.—20 higher, Queen Rs. 10 ; New Berar Press Rs. 10, and New Indian Rs. 5; Soonderdass Mill are Rs. 20 lower.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, DEC. 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Parramatta, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, left here this afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 1-2
Bar Silver	25 5-16

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 11.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

732-99—Payne G and S and Co—Canjee Gulabchand and others vs Anandrao Dinanathjee.

For Consent Decree.

15-98—Hiralal M and M—Fazloodin Hafiz Ahmedin and others vs Balmukund Goramal and others—Tyabjee D and Co.

Testamentary Suit for Consent Decree.

7-99—Dikshit and D—Kodsombai widow vs Heerabai widow —Janardhan and A.

Testamentary Suit.

17-99—Khunderab and S—Bapoojee Morarjee and others vs Angoobai—Shamrao P.

Long Causes.

138-93—Crawford B and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee and others vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Ardeshir H and D.

384-99—Little and Co—Sakerbai and another vs Vullubdas Jamnadas and others—Mansuklal D and J.

510-99—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Vussonjee Madhowjee and others—Little and Co—For trial of preliminary issue.

Testamentary Suits.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesserbai Alias Sacurbai vs Dewjee Morarjee—Thakurdas D C and H.

18-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Laljee and others vs Mahomed Ebrahim—In person.

11-99—Pestonjee R and K—Hemraj Ramji vs Bai Dewka vahu—Thakurdas D and C.

1-99—Mansuklal D and J—Mowji Dharamsey vs Nemchand Narronji and others—Bicknell M and M, and R P Mehta.

24-99—Little and Co—Raliatbai and others vs Valji Ratansi—In person.

22-99—Mansuklal D and J—Chabildas Harkissondas and others vs Nani Gawri—Muljee and R.

25-99—B V N Kirtikar—Dharmajee Suurayjee Nakwa vs Bhoodoobai widow—Ardeshir H and D.

21-99—Ardeshir H and D—Madhowjee Sewjee and others vs Pooribai widow—Payne G and S.

26-99—K J Mantri—Bhawanishanker Wasudew Pathak vs Martand Purshotum Joshi—In person.

27-99—Muljee and R—Thakor Damjee Bhimjee and others vs Govindjee Bhowanjee—Tyabjee and Co.

29-99—Edgelow G and W—Jamnabai widow and others vs Bai Ujani widow.—In person.

28-98—Smetham B and N—Canjee Kairaj vs Mithabai widow —Madhowjee Virjee.

29-98—Madhowjee Virjee Methabhai widow vs Canjee Khairaj—Smetham B and N.

30-99—Chitnis M and M—Karsondas Ghellabhai vs Dulubram Sambumal Desai—Smetham B and N.

31-99—Nanu and H—Muljee Vussonjee vs Mootee Wagjee—Wadia and G.

3-98—Payne G S and Co—Ghamajee Luxuman Mestree and others vs Gilabai—Captain and W.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th December, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·964
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72·5
Dew Point		70·4
Relative humidity of Air		0·792
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	83·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		70·5
General Directions of wind*		NNE, ENE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	203

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—December 9, at 7, Murzban Road, Bombay, the wife of Charles F Stevens, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

PRANJIVUNDAS—December 10, at Mahadev Baug, Pranjivundas Calliandas, to Jamnabai, the daughter of the late Mr. Amersi Jootha Premji.

DEATH.

DAMAUNWALLA—December 10. Mr. Sorabji Maneckji Damaunwalla, of paralysis. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 8 a.m., Charney Road, opposite Atoless Baugh. Deeply regretted by relations and friends.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

GLEED—KNAPP—November 16, at Church of St Leonard Streatham, F W L Gleed, H M's 1st Norfolk Regt, Bombay, to Fanny Frederica, daughter of F A Knapp.

STEVEN—SHEPHERD—November 14, at St Margaret's, Westminster, by the Rev Claude Sandwith, vicar of Temple Graston, Alcester, assisted by the Rev C A W Robins, of St Margaret's, John Hugh, eldest son of Hugh Steven, of Westmount, Glasgow, to Ernestine May, eldest daughter of J A Shepherd.

WAKE—GRIGG—November 16, at St Peter's, Bedford, H St Aubyn Wake, 43rd Goorkha Rifles, son of late Admiral C Wake, to Kathleen Mary, daughter of Lieut-Col E K Grigg, Indian Staff Corps, late Commissioner of Kamaun, N-W Provinces, India.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1899.

AN item in the Telegraphic Line Report of December 8th on the state of international communication deserves to be specially noted. It is as follows : "The Post Master General, London, announces that the British Government have decided to suspend at Aden and at the Cape of Good Hope the transmission of all telegrams in code or cipher whether of foreign governments or private persons to or from Zanzibar, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, and every place in German East Africa, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Cape Colony, and Natal. Telegrams in plain language are subject to censorship and can only be accepted at the risk of the sender." The meaning of this is that Foreign Powers which have the right or the privilege in times of war to send their messages in cipher have for certain reasons been deprived of that right or privilege. It will be remembered that some six weeks ago the *Times'* drew attention to the fact that full details of the capture of Colonel Carleton's ill-fated little column by the Boers, were to be read in a telegram posted up in Roterdam many hours before the War Office or the London press knew anything of the disaster. As there is a strict censorship at Aden over telegrams respecting military operations in South Africa the Censor would have certainly made a note of the information and transmitted it to the War Office before sending on the original telegram to the Continent, the inference was that some Foreign Power was procuring information by cipher from South Africa. It was supposed also that by similar means information relative to British preparations was transmitted by agents in Europe to Pretoria. The Government was urged to disregard the susceptibilities of other Powers and prohibit the transmission of all cipher messages. This representation has now been acted upon. All telegrams in code or cipher, whether of private persons or foreign governments to or from South Africa and Madagascar—which is French territory—every place in German East Africa, British Central Africa, the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, Delegoa Bay, Cape Colony and Natal will be impartially basketed at Aden and the Cape of Good Hope. A very sweeping regulation indeed, calculated specially to ruffle the susceptibilities of Germany, France, Holland and Portugal. But does any one outside the War Office and the British Post Office imagine that communications of the kind as is especially desired to prohibit will be put an end to by the subtle device of proscribing code and cipher and subjecting everything in plain language to a strict censorship ? *Credat Judaes.* Mr. Winston Churchill, a few hours before he was taken prisoner after heroically assisting in the escape of the engine of the armoured train that came to grief near Estcourt, contrived to send a telegram to the "Morning Post," stating that the Censor did not permit remarks in the press messages on the possibilities of the future, but he gave the information "that important developments are expected before many days are over." The troops were sleeping in their boots and the utmost vigilance was maintained, and there was general confidence that "in this grassy country the Dutch will be heavily repulsed from the first." This somewhat cryptic utterance meant that General Sir Francis Clery would immediately march to the relief of Ladysmith. Another correspondent declared that it was no longer a remote contingency.

That was on the 14th November. It has taken nearly a month to get as far as the preliminary work of making a temporary bridge over the river at Frere, an indispensable step towards the commencement of operations for the deliverance of Sir George White's 9,000 men from their irksome and precarious position. These announcements, which though contravening the rules were allowed to pass by the Censor naturally raised expectation in London to the highest pitch. A military expert in the *Westminster Gazette* of the 18th November, examined the problem before General Clery, and came to the conclusion that the public would do well to realise the difficulties in the way, which could only be overcome by circumspection and patience. Then as now the Boer position was strongest on the northern semicircle from Sand River to Lombard Kop—where the Boers have once again been caught napping and have lost some of their most effective artillery through a well-planned night surprise. The strategic position is not, however, materially altered by that clever coup. Lombard Kop remains in possession of the enemy. On the south of Ladysmith a strong force of Boers three weeks ago barred the railway and doubtless it does so now ; otherwise Sir George White would move out and close in on the rear of the Boers at Colenso. The rest of the circumference, the expert concluded, was watched by strong patrols to prevent evasion. This arrangement of the investing forces seemed to the military mind to guard against the chief danger from the point of view of the Boers, namely, that of the beleaguering forces south of the town being crushed between General White's force and the column coming to his relief. That danger is minimised, for if the Boers at Pieters were compelled to give way before an advance in force from Estcourt, they would have their line of retreat open to the eastward. If Sir George White endeavoured to follow them in that direction, he would be exposed to a flank attack from the bulk of the Boer forces round Lombard Kop. The massing of considerable numbers of Boers east of Eastcourt shows that they intend to delay the advance to the relief of Ladysmith by threatening the communications of the relieving force. The problem before General Clery is by no means so simple as has been generally supposed:—"In front of him, a broad river to be crossed in the presence of the enemy ; on his right, and probably in his rear as he advances, rapidly moving hostile bodies, and all around him a considerable portion of the population more or less actively sympathetic with the Boers. . . The distance of Colenso from Ladysmith—twenty miles—is sufficient to make it very difficult for White to co-operate with effect at the right time to effect a diversion in favour of the relieving force."

Our well-informed London correspondent recently informed us that heliographic communication had been established between General Buller and Sir George White. The delay in establishing heliographic communication was due to the possibility, or rather the certainty, that the Boers, who were perfectly familiar with the process, would intercept the messages and return answers to suit their own purpose. They did actually reply to one of the messages—"Thanks We shall meet in two days." Apparently this difficulty has been surmounted by the expedient of sending messages in cipher. The considerations above referred to enable us to understand the important part played by the enemy's position at Lombard Kop, and adds piquancy to the surprise so adroitly effected on Friday last which deprived the Boers, in their stronghold, of a Long Tom and a howitzer. General Hunter with 500 Natal Volunteers and 100 Light Horse surprised Gunhill during the night, and, after disabling a six-inch gun and a howitzer with dynamite securing a Maxim as a trophy retired with a loss of one private killed, Major Henderson of the Argylls being wounded. General Joubert's account is substantially the same. A British force crawled up a ravine, and, having destroyed two guns, retired. The incurable fault of the Boers throughout the campaign is that they sleep heavily at night even when on outpost duty. General Joubert tells us that a force of Lancers, Hussars and Guards made a sortie under a heavy artillery fire ; the Boer artillery replying, the British withdrew to Ladysmith. General White's version is that a squadron of Hussars cut the Boer telegraph lines and burned their kraals while the raid on the guns was being made. A temporary bridge has been carried over the river at Frere. Almost simultaneously a strong Boer column has been sent across the Tugela at Colenso to attack the Estcourt column. From the western frontier we learn that the railway and telegraph communication with the Modder River which was temporarily interrupted by a Boer flying column, has been restored. The pontoon bridge over the Modder has been completed and what is more important, the railway bridge which has partially destroyed has been almost restored, and by this time, trains must be passing over it Where do all the Boers forces come from ? The Government has information that the Boers in the field number 53,000 men. When the troops now on their way from England arrive in South Africa Sir Redvers Buller will have 106,000 men at his disposal. That number is probably underestimated for the total will be swelled by the local levies which are being largely recruited from day to day. When the Boer Ultimatum precipitated the war, the "*Times*," which is understood to have access to the sources of information available to Government, stated that 30,000 would be an excessive estimate of force that could be put in the field by the two Republics. Six weeks since, one of the best informed of the Berlin military sheets estimated the fighting strength of the Boers at 60,000 men. Reasoning on past experience under somewhat similar circumstances the writer put the number of troops that would be required to subjugate the Boers, and guard the long lines of communication during the military operations necessary for that purpose, at 150,000 men. Let us hope that is an over-estimate.

NINE years ago the Madras Government, acting on the suggestion of the late Mr. Lawson, director of its cinchona plantations, adopted a system of selling quinine, manufactured at its factory on the Nilgiris, in small two-pice packets containing five grains apiece, apparently as a concession to the wishes expressed, at the time, that Government should divest itself of its cinchona experiment in the interests of private trade—the cultivation having very generally been taken up by European planters in the south. Sir M. E. Grant-Duff, the Governor of the Presidency, thought that if Government retired just then from its experiment of cinchona growing, it would prove to be premature and a false step, as a great number of important questions connected with cinchona were ripe for examination by a trained botanist and trained quinologist, recently appointed, such as the species to be grown at different elevations, the amounts of their respective yields, the effect of manures on the alkaloids, &c. Mr. Lawson's suggestion came accordingly as a happy thought to invest Government action with an aspect of philanthropy and to disarm criticism, and was at once ordered to be carried into effect in the spirit of compromise. The planting community accepted the concession as made in good faith, and believed that it cut at the very foundation of their strongest contention that the Madras Government had, in practice, departed from the *raison d'etre* alleged for originally establishing the Government plantations. Indeed, so recently as in August last, the Chairman of the United Planters' Association, in conference at Bangalore, advised that the protest on the agenda against the contemplated extension of the Government plantations on the Nilgiris should be dropped on this very ground. It is not a little disappointing, therefore, to learn, so soon after the above proceedings, that the price of this cheap quinine to the poor of the presidency has been raised by 50 per cent. Mr. Standen, the present director of the plantations, says in his test annual report that the increase in price has resulted in a falling-off in the sales of the packets by no less a number than 4,258, equivalent to 350 pounds of the drug.

WHEN the system was started, it was tried in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Malabar, where fever mortality has always been the highest ; and, meeting with success in those districts, it was subsequently extended to all the 21 districts of Madras, which are more or less subject to the scourge. Mr. Standen wrote :—"Before the price of each powder was raised the sales were increasing steadily, but the raising of the price from 2 pies to 3 pies per 5-grain powder (in 1898) has undoubtedly checked the sales." This statement leads us to infer that the proposal to increase the price did not emanate from himself, but came spontaneously from the Secretariat, and was apparently intended to assimilate the price of Government quinine to the non-official public in both forms in which it was sold—wholesale at 18 rupees a pound, and retail, in three-pice packets, at 12 rupees a pound. The latter rate, when adopted originally, was reckoned to cover the actual cost of manufacture and the additional expense incurred in putting up the quinine in small packets with printed instructions, in English and the Vernacular, regarding the manner of taking it by the patient ; and the idea of making any profit on this form of sale was not entertained. The increase of price ordered from 2 to 3 pies per powder, however, amounts to 6 rupees in the pound, and represents the profit made by the Government on its professed philanthropy. It gives the Government plantations at once the character of a commercial undertaking of considerable value, as from Mr. Standen's latest we learn that the Neddiwuttum quinine cost Rs. 9-9-6 per pound to manufacture, and, allowing that the packing and printing charges of the pice packets are the same as before, namely Rs. 2-6-6, the Rs. 6 per pound, or 50 per cent, is a very liberal profit on the Government undertaking. A factor in connection with the Government quinine system—that must not be overlooked—is the great gain to the labor force of the country which an effective fever remedy ensures, which in itself is sufficient to justify the sale of the drug even at a loss. The views we have expressed have, no doubt, already occurred to the Madras Government, and the change lately made will be reconsidered and modified, if not abandoned, in the light of its own professions.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Sorabji Damaunwalla, the leading Shettiah of Damaun and the greatest benefactor of that community, died yesterday in Bombay. An upright and benevolent Parsee of the old school, during the visitation of famine and plague kindly and charitable at all times he made the interests of Damaun his own. In the late famine, he fed thousands of people at his own expense. When plague was raging in Damaun, he succeeded, by example and precept, in getting nearly the whole of the numerous Parsee residents to seek safety in inoculation. Through his influence and exertions some thousands of the Portuguese inhabitants were inoculated, with the result that the progress of the pestilence was stayed. This fact was verified by Dr. Lyons, who was deputed by Government to make a careful inquiry, which proved that the inoculated, in nearly every instance, escaped the disease, even when it was carrying off other occupants of the dwellings in which they lived. Mr. Damaunwalla carried on a large business in Damaun and in the Native State of Dharampore on which his family had conferred great benefits. For services to the State his grandfather and father had received a grant in perpetuity of certain villages, carrying with it certain privileges and immunities. The Bombay Government, over thirty years ago, when arranging the affairs of Dharampore changed the grant in perpetuity into a grant for forty years, substituting a Government guarantee for that of the State. It was expressly stipulated in the new grant that the rights and privileges under the State charter should remain in full force for the term of forty years.. Sir Theodore Hope drew up the conveyance, and under his administration as Collector of Surat and Political Officer, the terms of the grant were strictly carried out. This continued to be the case for some twenty years. Then came a change, under kings who knew not Joseph, in other words under Collectors of Surat and Political Officers who knew nothing of the circumstances under which the grant was made, or of the binding nature of the conditions set forth in writing. Mr. Damaunwalla was deprived one by one of every right and privilege. This was done under cover of a clause that in the case of any difference as to the meaning of the charter, the decision of the Political Officer should be final. In law and in equity the decision should be in accordance with the provisions of the charter taken as a whole. By the course pursued for some years past, the four operative clauses of the document were practically annulled by a complete misapprehension of the real meaning of the fifth clause. Mr. Damaunwalla appealed to the Government of Bombay for redress, but was invariably met with the reply that the Political Officer having given his decision, the matter could not be re-opened. Mr. Damaunwala, strong in the conviction of his right, intended to carry his appeal to the Government of India, and if necessary to the Secretary of State. But his intention has been defeated. This philanthropic British subject, who did so much to save others from unmerited calamities, has died with his own grievances unredressed.

H. M. S. LAPWING, Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Lambert, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah, which port she left on the 3rd instant.

LIEUTENANT H. A. K. GOUGH, 2-2nd Gurkhas, son of Sir Hugh Gough, met with a severe accident at Delhi in jumping out of a trap, and sustained a compound fracture of the left leg above the ankle. Major Cunningham, I.M.S., attended him, and the leg was successfully set.

THE P. & O. s.s. Massilia arrived at Colombo from Bombay, en route to China, on the afternoon of the 9th instant.

MILITARY officers in Upper India were rather taken aback, on receipt of their pay for November, to find that deductions ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 had been made. The explanation is that a recent Government Resolution has prohibited the grant of exchange compensation allowance on tentage and house allowance, on the ground that these items are not included in the total on which income-tax is recoverable.

THE Government Bill requiring candidates for State posts to have been educated at State colleges was by 298 votes to 265 referred to the Education Committee, which is regarded as virtually shelving the measure.

THE services of Major Appleton, R.E., and Captain Tilley, R.E., have been placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, for employment on famine relief works.

THE tribal hostilities between the Mishti and Rabia Khel Orakzais have now ceased, and all is quiet on the Samana. Endeavours are being made by the local authorities to bring about a final settlement of the dispute between the two tribes. The Commissioner of Peshawar arrived in Kohat on Friday, 1st December, and inspected the Border Military Police on Monday, the 4th instant. He expressed his great satisfaction at the smartness and general efficiency of the force, and was pleased to grant Rs. 100 towards the prizes for musketry.

A FAVERSHAM doctor, who lately came into a fortune, has given up his practice, volunteered and gone out to Natal, to help in the care of the wounded

LORD HARRIS generously paid the expenses of some of the East Kent Yeomanry who went out to South Africa to join the Imperial Light Horse.

BLACKWOOD'S critique of Stalky and Co. says it is a book that will *not* be given by a maiden aunt to her nephew. A rather involved compliment, and a decidedly "nasty one" for Dean Farpar.

THE Pass Afridi jirga was interviewed by the Commissioner on 6th instant in connection with the recent settlement affected with the Adam Khels regarding a tonga road through their country. Engineer officers have been engaged on the survey for the last month, and the operations are now near completion.

WITH regard to the Telegraphic Press Message Bill, the Bill was referred in Simla to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Messrs. Raleigh, Rivaz and Dawkins, and it was also circulated among the Local Governments and the Administrations and public bodies for opinions. The Government of India have now received almost all the opinions, and official opinion generally tends to support the principle of the Bill, but diverse opinions exist with regard to the limit of time for which protection should be allowed; but nothing will be settlected as to the course the Bill should take, till the Select Committee has been reconstructed and commanced its sittings.

ON Sunday November 26 a statue of the Republic was unveiled in the Place de la Nation. An immense procession passed before the President, in which various organisations carried red and black flags. These were laid to the charge of the Government the following day as Anarchistic demonstrations, but it was replied that those which bore inscriptions were not interfered with and the police seized the others. (The President is, however, reported to have withdrawn earlier from his stand in consequence of this display.) Ultimately the order of the day pure and simple demanded by the Government was carried by 329 to 230.

THE Viceroy has already expressed himself very plainly regarding the reading of long speeches in the Legislative Council, but something more is needed than this expression of disapproval if the "manuscript eloquence" of Councillors is to be confined within reasonable limits. When a Native member representing a particular Province pleads that he must speak for 40 minutes because his predecessor was accustomed to speak for 35, the position is getting serious and the closure seems to be looming in view. It would however, be easy to turn the unseasonable loquacity by simply ruling that flank of written speeches should be placed on the table and taken as read. No interest would suffer, for nothing is gained by the public delivery of an essay read off at a rate that makes every other sentence unintelligible. Skilled debaters, such as Mr. Ananda Charlu and Mr. Mehta, need nothing beyond a few notes, and their eloquence will not suffer. As matters now stand, however, here is little real debating ; for there is no "catching of the speaker's eye." The last-joined member speaks first, and so on in rotation, until the Executive Councillors are reached (together with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal when the Council is sitting in Calcutta), the Viceroy summing-up and closing the discussion. Now where members come with their speeches cut-and-dried they fail, in most instances, to take up points made by previous speakers, and their individual opinions consequently lose weight. If the change we have advocated were made there would more genuine speaking the debates would be more interesting, while time would be saved, and business be more promptly conducted. If a member is bent upon making a long-winded speech in any case, let him commit it to memory. He will be happy in the knowledge that Viceroys in past days have done this and that their utterances have lost nothing when they came to be delivered.

RESIDENTS of Lahore who have not yet abandoned all hope of improvement in the lighting of the City and station, will be interested to note that the question is at last receiving the attention of the responsible authorities. It will probably surprise many people to know that the Municipal Committee spend something like Rs. 16,000 on the lighting of the City and Civil Station, but apparently it is no one's duty to see that the Committee get the full benefit of the expenditure. As the old contract for the supply of oil terminates almost immediately, the Committee might consider carefully as to whether it would not be wiser to get a higher priced oil.

THE garrison to occupy the new experemental camp to be formed at Borawari in the Miranzal Valley has been increased to one native mountain battery and one regiment each of native cavalry and native infantry, and shelters for this force are to be provided.

THE Civil Service Dinner at Calcutta has been fixed for the 30th instant.

THE Calcutta Golf tournament for the championship of India and other events will take place from December 28th to January 1st.

LATEST reports from Kabul show that the Amir, on his return from summer quarters in the Phghman hills, was enjoying unsually good health, and was actively engaged in the transaction of State business.

THE British Agency is just now in charge of the Munshi, pending the appointment of a successor to Maulvi Ghafur Khan. The latter, who did good service in the troublous times of 1897-98, returned to India some timem ago.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Calcutta and Madras is likely to be greatly improved, as the new copper wire, by the East Coast Railway route, will be in working order by the end of the present month.

ANOTHER item of news from beyond the Malakhand relates to two of the most influential followers of the Mian Gul in Upper Swat. These men—by name Abas Mian and Sid Akram—attempted to kill one of their cousins against whom they had a blood feud ; they failed in their effort and a jirga of Miangolai promptly ejected them from that village and confiscated their property.

THE number of persons on relief works in British India and Native States now exceeds 1,850,000 ; while about 355,000 are receiving gratuitous relief. This is an increase of 209,000 since the last weekly return.

REVISED rules are published regarding rewards offered to officers in the Burma Commission who may pass in the Chinese language. The reward will be Rs. 2,000, but £35 has to be paid to the Chinese Secretary at the Pekin Legation. The final examination will be in Pekingese, but candidates may gain a further Rs. 2,000 by passing in a second dialect.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the transfer of Mr. H. Whitby Smith, Superintendant of Telegraphs, Karachi, to the Indo-European Telegraph Department as Director in place of Mr. Sealy about to retire on pension. Mr. Whitby Smith's place will be temporarilly taken on the 15th instant by Mr. Armstrong, pending the return from furlough in January of Mr. Mayston.

AMONG the cold weather visitors to Calcutta will be the young Mehtar of Chitral, accompanied by Captain Gurdon, Political Agent. A marriage has just been arranged between the Mehtar and a daughter of the Nawab of Dir. This alliance should, in future, tend materially to secure peace in the country through which the Chitral, military road runs, as the Mehtar and the Nawab should be able to check any dangerous intrigues.

A MEETING of the Dundee Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association was held on Nov. 17 in the town, and it was agreed to make an advance in wages of 5 per cent. all round, to take effect on Dec. 8. Some two months ago a great strike and lock-out took place in the trade, but since its conclusion the conditions have improved so much as to permit of the present advance.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

PATROL OF THE 12TH LANCERS SURPRISED ON THE MODDER.

THE TUGELA BRIDGED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 9, 5-30 P.M.

General Methuen reports that Lieutenant Tristram and four men of the 12th Lancers patrolling the Modder River were surprised by the enemy.

Two were killed and Lieutenant Tristram and the others severely wounded and taken prisoners to Bloemfontein.

Sir Redvers Buller invited volunteers for ambulance duties. Two thousand enlisted in a few hours.

A temporary bridge has been made over the Tugela at Frere.

GENERAL GATACRE'S FORCE SURROUNDED BY BOERS.

THE FLYING COLUMN AT GRASPAN DRIVEN OFF.

NEWS FROM LORD METHUEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 9, 5-25 A.M.

It is officially stated that the enemy is gathering near General Gatacre's head-quarters. From Dordrecht 800 Boers are marching on Jamestown. The present garrison at Dordrecht is 700 men with six guns. The Stormberg is occupied by 1,500 men. There is a large force at the Waterfall and at Molteno, 400. A police sergeant and two railway employes were captured by the Boers in that neighbourhood.

General French reports that on December 7, the New Zealand Contingent left Nauuwpoort at daybreak and occupied a ridge south of Arundel. They covered the detrainment of three trains of mounted troops who occupied Arundel at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The enemy's outposts are three miles off.

The General Officer at Capetown reports on December 8 that Belmont has been strengthened by infantry, two guns, and a cavalry regiment.

A battery of field-artillery, and a battalion of infantry have been despatched from the Modder River. They drove off Prinsloo's Commando, numbering a thousand men, with one gun, which destroyed the railway at Graspan. Our losses were fourteen wounded. the Boers left one killed and one wounded burgher on the field near Ensland.

Telegraphic and railway communication with the Modder River has been re-opened.

General Methuen reports several wounded and missing amongst those who were on patrol duty some miles up and down the river.

Four howitzers are being sent to Lord Methuen.

The Marconi apparatus for wireless telegraphy is still at De Aar.

MAJOR SCOTT TURNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 8, 7-10 P.M.

The following telegram has been received in London by the Secretary of War from Sir Redvers Buller :—

Frere, Dec. 8.—Express to the relations of Major Scott Turner, the regret of the whole force at the loss of so good an officer as Major Turner, who was killed in the engagement at Kimberley.

BOERS DESTROY THE RAILWAY AT GRASPAN.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN THE NORTH.

On Thursday a flying column of Boers suddenly appeared at Graspan, destroyed the railway track and cut the telegraph, thus isolating General Methuen.

Heavy fighting is going on to the north. It is believed that the enemy has attacked Lord Methuen's rear.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

BRITISH SUCCESS AT LOMBARD KOP.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

A Boer despatch, dated from Joubert's headquarters, Fridy, announces that the British have stormed Lombardkop putting a "Long Tom" and one howitzer out of action and capturing a Maxim.

BOERS IN FORCE AT STORMBERG.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

A reconnaisance made from Nauuwport and Sterkstroom revealed the enemy to be in considerable force occupying entrenched positions at Stormberg and other points.

THE BOERS AT SPYTFONTEIN.

The Boers have been busy entrenching Spytfontein with several tiers of earth-works beginning at the foot of the heights.

Lord Methuen is still unable to ride and has to drive.

OPENING OF THE BRIDGE AT FRERE.

Reuter wiring from Frere yesterday says the trestle bridge is finished and open for traffic.

BRITISH ATTACK ON SPYTFONTEIN.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

A despatch from Pretoria states that the British to-day attacked Cronje at Scholtznek Spytfontein and simultaneously made a sortie from Kimberley.

THE SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH.

The Boer despatch of Friday from Joubert's headquarters further adds that the British force made a sortie on Friday morning from Ladysmith and crawled up a ravine and assailed and carried Lombardkop. After disabling the "Long Tom" and a howitzer with dynamite they retired.

A force of Lancers, Hussars, and Guards made a sortie to the west of Ladysmith at daybreak the same day, under cover of a heavy artillery fire to which the Boer artillery responded and the British then returned to Ladysmith.

ADVANCE OF THE BOERS ON ESTCOURT.

A strong Boer column has crossed the Tugela River at Colenso to attack the Estcourt column.

GENERAL WHITE'S DESPATCH REGARDING LOMBARD KOP.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

A despatch from General White, dated the 9th instant, in reference to our attack on Lombardkop says he sent General Hunter with 500 Natal Volunteers and 100 Light Horse last night, to surprise "Gunhill" and the result was an entire success. The Boer six-inch guns and a howitzer were destroyed and a maxim captured, which was brought in to Ladysmith.

The British loss was one private killed and Major Henderson of the Argylls, wounded.

At the same time a squadron of Hussars cut the Boer telegraph lines and burned their kraals.

FURTHER NEWS OF LADYSMITH.

A Reuter despatch from Ladysmith, dated 7th instant, states that the Boers are still in force. The garrison are all well and cheerful.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

The total number of casualties at Ladysmith, since the first November, amount to five officers killed and fifteen wounded, besides twenty-six men killed and one hundred and thirty wounded.

BOER REPULSE AT THE MODDER RIVER.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

An official despatch from Capetown, dated the 8th instant, states that a British Field Battery and one battalion of Infantry from Modder River drove off Prinsloo's Commando, numbering one thousand Boers, who had destroyed the railway.

The British loss was fourteen wounded.

RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

Telegraph and railway communication with Modder River has been re-opened.

RAILWAY BRIDGE AT MODDER RIVER RESTORED.

A *Times'* telegram, dated the 5th instant, states that the Railway Bridge there is almost restored and the first train was expected to cross that evening.

The Pontoon Bridge has been completed.

CASUALTIES IN LORD METHUEN'S FORCE.

Lord Methuen reports several casualties in his force while on patrol duty on the sixth instant, including Lieutenant M. H. Tristram, of the 12th Lancers, who is missing.

CAPTURE OF A PATROL BY THE BOERS.

Lieutenant Tristram and three of the 12th Lancers who were wounded while on patrol duty on the 6th inst., were captured by the Free State Boers.

LORD METHUEN'S COMMUNICATIONS CUT.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

An official notification states that the Orange River Railway culvert near Graspan was blown up and the telegraph cut to-day.

Heavy cannonading was heard northward and it is supposed that Lord Methuen whose communications are thus cut, is engaging the enemy.

TRANSPORT MOVEMENTS.

The transports Nairung and Montfort with Artillery and Cavalry have arrived at Capetown.

TOBACCO FOR TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 10.

A Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarettes Fund for the British troops in South Africa has been started here by Mr. G. A. Fernandez and has met with great support; Nawab Zuffer Jung being the first to contribute 12,000 cigars and Rs. 500, and Messrs. Cursetjee and Company of Secunderabad a large quantity of cigars.

THE COMMAND OF THE SEVENTH DIVISION.

Military expert opinion is strongly in favour of General Tucker's appointment to the Seventh Division as Commander.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAIL.

LONDON, DEC. 8.

The Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

GAZETTE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 9.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A resolution states that local Governments and administrations have been requested to give facilities to the natives of India leaving for Europe for obtaining authoritative certificates of identity.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. F. Field is granted an extension of leave until 7th May, pending retirement.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, is granted three months' privilege leave, Mr. H. J. Hebbert officiating.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DEC. 10.

Mr. Hill will join as Private Secretary to the new Governor of Bombay direct from England. He comes out with Sir Stafford Northcote.

RESIDENCY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Cobbe, M.C.S., who is on duty at Ootacamund, takes his place as First Assistant Resident at Hyderabad.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DEC. 10.

There was one death in the City yesterday, the total mortality being 13; in the district there were 13 cases and 17 deaths. To-day's returns show that one case and one death occurred in the city which was imported, the total mortality being eleven. In the district 9 cases and 10 deaths have been reported. The Cantonment and suburban limits show a clean bill for the last four days. Plague seems to be now dying out from the district.

BOMBAY EXTRA RACES.

THE OPENING MEETING.

On Saturday the opening meeting of the Bombay Extra Races was held at Mahaluximi. There was a fair attendance, and quite up to expectations, while the sport was worth witnessing. Among the visitors were his Excellency and Lady Sandhurst. If the entries were not numerous, the horses down on the card mainly went to the post, and some excellent races ensued. The programme opened with the Auction Stakes for which favouritism was close between Electric and Sachim. The former led from the start and was never pressed and won with ease. The New Stakes brought out a field of six runners, and they all looked in good condition except Bismark. Thunder was favourite, and he won the race in the style of a good horse. Advanee ran well and could have been easily placed had he been ridden. The Maiden Plate introduced us to Karnataky by Tom O' Shanter, and his connections were confident that he would get a place. Defender, who ran well at Poona, was most fancied, but in the finish he was passed up the straight by Karnataky. The latter seemed backward in condition, and at the start ran green, but Mahomed got her to gallop at the turn and won an excellent race. Backers would have nothing but Spark for the Colonials, for which a new performer in Terapore turned out. He led at the start, but the advantage was taken by Mr. Townsend's horse at the three furlong post, and he won with ease. Governor annexed the December Stakes, and everybody was pleased that Mr. Percy Fischer's colours were borne in the van, as that sportsman has none of the best of luck. The Gymkhana Stakes was carried off by Twilight, who knows his way round the course, Mr. Fischer on Hurlingham being second, with Sandy third. The following are the details :—

FIRST RACE.—The Auction Stakes,—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab ponies 13-3 and under; 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 9st 10lbs. W I. 3lbs. allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 600. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Captain Young's g a g Electric, 8st 7lbs ....Ital 1
Captain Paget's g a h Sachim, 8st 6lbs.....C B Mahomed 2
Mr S A W's b a h Gift, 7st 2lbs..........................Heeroo 3
Mr Temoolji Dossabhoy Parelwalla's g a h Pretty Polly, 9st 2lbs...Abbas 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Electric, 2 to 1 Sachim, 4 to 1 Gift, and 10 to 1 Pretty Polly.

Electric got well away and led from the start, Sachim being the closest attendant with Pretty Polly last. At the distance Sachim made an effort but was never able to get level with Electric's heels, and the latter horse won easily; two lengths off was Sachim, and the same distance separated Gift. Time, 55 3-4secs.

SECOND RACE.—The New Stakes.—Winner, Rs 200; second, Rs 50; third, Rs 25. For Maiden Arab ponies 13-3 and under measured since 1st April, 1899. 13-3 to carry 9st. W I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs: oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have not won a race value Rs 90 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Milward's g a h Thunder, 8st 3lbs....................Heeroo 1
Mr Thomas' b a h Kilwa, 8st 3lbs.........................Benvard 2
Mr Goolam Hoosein Essajee's g a h Bismillah, 8st 6lbs C B Mahomed 3
Mr S A W's b a h Advanee, 7st 11lbs ..Noor Mahomed 0
Col Monteith and Mr Bland's ch a h Paleface, 8st 9lbs Robertson 0
Mr B A Davur's bl a h Bismark, 8st 9lbs ....Soda 0

Betting: 6 to 4 against Thunder, 2 to 1 Advanee, 4 to 1 Bismillah, and 8 to 1 others.

The lot were despatched to a good start, Thunder and Advanee heading Bismillah and Kilwa, Paleface and Bismark being last. As they sped along Thunder drew clear Bismillah and Kilwa passing Advanee up the straight, Thunder was without exertion by three lengths, Kilwa beating Bismillah by a head. Advanee was fourth and Paleface last. Time, 1 min. 10 2-5 secs.

THIRD RACE—The Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C-B horses. W A and C Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies, 7lbs. Horses which have never started for a race, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs G K & D D's ch cb m Karnataky by Tam O Shanter—Dam unknown, 8st 12lbs ......C B Mahomed 1
Mr A R Amer's ch a h Defender, 8st 6lbs ....Soda 2
Mr H Vishram's b a h Munwar, 8st ......Noor Mahomed 3
Mr Flower's b a h Muswood, 8st.........................Heeroo 0
Mr S A W's ch a h Sham, 7st 5lbs ....Jakoo 0

Betting: 5 to 4 against Defender, 3 to 1 Karnataky, 4 to 1 Muswood, 6 to 1 Munwar, and 8 to 1 Sham.

Munwar made the running from Defender and Muswood, with Karnataky a long way behind. Rounding the bend Defender came to the front, followed by Karnataky, who ran gamely at the finish, winning by a length. Munwar was a bad third with Muswood fourth and Sham last. Time, 1min. 22 3-5 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Colonials.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Horses. W A and C. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Horses which have never started for a race, 5lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Townsend's b aus g Spark, 9st 10lbs ....Banvard 1
Mr J Hormusjee's br aus g Dakin, 9st 4lbs ....Ryder 2
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's ch aus g Terapore by Far Niente—Necklet, 7st 11lbs ....Roberts 3

Betting: 7 to 2 on Spark, 4 to 1 against Dakin, and 6 to 1 Terapore.

Spark took the lead at the four furlong post and won pulling up by two lengths, Dakin beating Terapore for second honours by four lengths. Time, 1min. 4secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The December Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Arab and C-B ponies which have not won a race, value Rs. 1,500; 14 hands to carry 9st 3lbs. W I. Penalties—Winners: once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs. Ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 90 and upwards, 5lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 6lbs ....Robertson 1
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b a h Nobleman, 8st 9lbs ....C B Mahomed 2
Mr Ali bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte, 7st 11lbs.........Soda 3
Mr Moochool Shah's b a g Pilgrim, 7st 9lbs ....Jakoo 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant, 7st 9lbs ....Heeroo 0

Betting: 6 to 4 on Nobleman, 3 to 1 Governor and Bonaparte, 4 to 1 Brilliant, and 6 to 1 Pilgrim.

Governor got well away and early in the race Nobleman did not show prominently, Mahomed using his whip. Brilliant ran prominently for a time but dropped back in the run home. Governor won by a length, two lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—The Gymkhana Stakes,—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 50; third, Rs. 25. For Maiden Arab and C-B ponies the property of members of the Byculla, Bombay or Yacht Club, Bombay. The Club of W I, Poona, or of the Bombay or Poona Gymkhana, 14 hands to carry 11st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners of a race value Rs. 180; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Allowances—Ponies which have never won a race value Rs.90 or over, 5lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr B's g a g Twilight, 9st 6lbs ....Owner 1
Mr P F Fischer's ch a h Hurlingham, 10st 3lbs ...Owner 2
Mr J Mollison's ch cb g Sandy, 9st 9lbs ....Mr Corbett 3
Mr Milward's g a h Thunder, 8st 12lbs ....Hunt 0
Col Monteith and Mr Bland's g a h Jackdaw, 10st 1lb Mr Bland 0
Capt Young's b ch m My Fancy, 11st 8lbs...........Owner 0

Betting: Evens on Jackdaw, 2 to 1 Thunder, and 5 to 1 Sandy and Twilight.

After a breakaway by Twilight, the latter and Hurlingham got well away, the latter leading until the distance was reached. Twilight then shot out and won a strong race by three lengths. Time 56 3-5secs.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

HANDICAP allowances and result of the race sailed on Saturday :—

HANDICAP RACE FOR SHIP'S BOATS WITH ANY RIG.

Names of Boats.	M's. h'ccap	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M	SDS.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	SDS.
R I M Dockyard Cutter.	Scr	Mr A Monk	4	17	31	1	17	31
P & O ss Shannon's Cutter	5	Mr W Sugden	4	28	31	1	23	31
H M S Abyssinia's Cutter	5	Mr A Whittle	4	31	31	1	26	31
H M S Abyssinia's Gig	11	Mr A Skinner	4	34	45	1	23	45

Course No. 8—5·3 miles.—1st prize won by R I M Dockyard Cutter, and 2nd prize won by P & O ss Shanno's Cutter.

YACHTS HANDICAP RACE.

Names of Boats.	M's. H'cap.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H.	M.	SDS.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	SDS.
Turquoise	Scr	Mr E S Luard	4	45	39	1	30	39
Melody	6	Mr J B K Macbeth	4	52	11	1	31	11
Nanta	4	Mr G T W Olver	4	59	36	1	40	36
Mannikin	19	Officers, R A	5	3	10	1	29	10
Pixie	29	Messrs E R Smetham and G E Howse	5	24	15	1	40	15

Course No 9—9·6 miles.—1st prize won by Mannikin and 2nd prize won by Turquoise.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H	M's	sds
Midget	Officers, R A	4	51	53
Tomtit	Mr R H H Hopkins	4	53	25
Britannia	Col. J L Govon	4	54	20
Coralie	Mr C H Byrne	4	54	47
Lorna	Capt R Lock	4	59	18
Maud	Mr G T W Olver	5	3	23

Course No. 8—6·3 miles.—1st prize won by Midget, 2nd prize won by Tomtit, and 3rd prize won by Britannia.

DEATH OF MR. SORABJEE DAMAUNWALLA.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Sorabjee Maneckji Damaunwalla, which took place yesterday after a protracted illness. The deceased was well known in Bombay, where by his generous good nature and genial disposition he had contracted many lasting friendships. His visits to Bombay were so frequent that he was considered to be as much a permanent resident of Damaun as a citizen of Bombay, and these visits were mostly associated with some work of beneficence for the inhabitants of the place which he had made his home. In Damaun, during the prevalence of the plague in the last three years, he was looked upon with respect and esteem as the patron of the poor and the helpless. He freely moved about among them at considerable peril to his own life, and made a gratuitous distribution of medicaments and creature comforts for the sufferers. For his humane exertions he was much regarded by the Portuguese authorities, and was often called in consultation by the Governor of Damaun.

Mr. Sorabji belonged to an old family, which greatly distinguished itself at Damaun. His great-grandfather, Mr. Bhikhaji Bharda, was the head-priest of the Zoroastrian community at Tarapur in the years 1745-46. The family had from early times been settled at Tarapur and enjoyed great influence with the Darbar of the Peshwa at Poona. Bhikhaji Bharda had also the reputation of being a wealthy man. He could not hope, therefore, to escape from the marauding expeditions of the Pindaris, who were the pest of the country, until Lord Hastings curbed their pride and put an end to their exactions. On one occasion, when the Pindaris had carried away the whole of his possessions, even to the ornaments of his daughters, he is said to have stopped them, offering them more gold, which he had secreted in the hollow of the legs of his bedstead, if they would only return his daughters' ornaments, because as they belonged to their husbands he only held them in trust. The Pindaris while they marvelled at the extreme simplicity of the old man, feigned acquiescence with his request, but only with the intention of taking away the secreted gold as well as what they had already plundered. This they did without compunction of any sort. After this affair the family removed to Udwada, and sometime later made Damaun their principal place of residence. Bhikhaji's son, Byramji, applied himself from an early age to trade; gained the favour of the native Rajas of Mandvi and Dharampore, farmed the revenues of several of their villages, and in course of time amassed a large fortune. In those days, the route of all the opium traffic from Malwa passed through Damaun. Byramjee, and after him his sons Bhikajee and Kawasji, possessed a large interest in this trade, being the agents of most of the principal opium merchants of Bombay, and they also possessed many ships of their own, plying between Damaun, Bombay, Mozambique and China. In consequence of the change in the route of the opium trade to Bombay, Damaun lost all its commercial importance, and sank into insignificance. The opium trade of the family ceased, and Mr. Maneckji, father of Mr. Sorabji, confined himself to the administration of the villages and lands granted to his family in perpetuity by the Rajas of Dharampore and Mandvi, and by the Portuguese Government. With the power to exercise revenue and judicial control in the villages granted by the Dharampore State and held under the guarantee of the British Government with Thanas (revenue and police stations) and a police force of his own and with armed Arab and Makrani sepoys for watch and ward, Mr. Maneckji and his son almost possessed the state of a chief. This picture of individual importance, as remarked by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Karaká, in his History of the Parsees, unique in its kind, was as gratifying to the feelings of Parsees, as more numerous examples of prosperity exhibited by the merchant princes of Bombay. But unfortunately the rights of Mr. Sorabjee were curtailed one after the other by arbitrary decisions on the part of certain authorities.

Mr. Damaunwalla's family has had dealings with Dharampore State in the Surat District ever since the close of the last century, and up to the year 1864 held the six villages on a permanent tenure granted and confirmed by successive Rajahs for services rendered to the State, under great vicissitudes, and they were subsequently "guaranteed" in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges by Arab Jamadars in conformity with a practice then obtaining in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Such guarantees have been accepted by the British Government in several cases in Native States. In 1864 the Government of Bombay found it necessary to interfere in the administration of Dharampore. The services of the Arab Jamadars having been dispensed with, Government were pleased to substitute their own guarantee for that of the Arab Jamadars. Mr. Manekji, naturally supposed that the proposal to substitute a British guarantee for forty years, in lieu of the perpetual guarantee of the Arab Jamadars abolished by Government, had reference only to the duration of the guarantee, and did not mean that his perpetual tenure would be arbitrarily reduced to forty years. To his dismay he was required to accept a putta or lease limiting his tenure to that period. He was compelled to accept the document and he did so, but under protest. In reliance on the tenure in perpetuity Mr. Sorabji's grandfather and his father employed their life-long energy, and put their money into the development of the villages, and providently planted trees around them, at a time when neither the Government nor the State at Dharampore took any step for the creation or preservation of forests. They thereby greatly increased the prosperity of these villages. The curtailment of the tenure, amongst other injurious effects, deprived Mr. Damaunwalla's family of their legitimate profit, which it was naturally hoped would recompense the capital outlay and the interim loss of revenue sustained in former years from culturable land devoted to the growth of timber. While the short term of the putta imposed on him had this and other untoward results, it distinctly and in express words guaranteed to him and to his family the possession and enjoyment of the said villages "on the same terms on which they had hitherto enjoyed them," and in accordance with the vahiwat or practice existing on the date of the putta. While abridging the period of tenure, the putta continued to Mr. Maneckji and his family all the benefits enjoyed in respect to such villages as were in accordance with the vahivat (established usage or custom) in relation thereto. No new terms or conditions or curtailment of rights were imposed by the putta, save and except that arbitrarily determining the limitation of the tenure to a period of forty years causing enormous loss to Manekji Damaunwalla's family. Mr. Maneckji appealed against the limitation of his tenure from perpetuity to forty years without any satisfactory result, and he then had no alternative but to accept the lease, under protest, lodged in the Secretariat, in the fullest hope and conviction that justice would be done to him and his just claim entertained eventually. The Government was then pleased to communicate to him "That six villages held by you from the Dharampore State will be continued to your family on the same terms (on) which you have hitherto enjoyed them for the above period." On the strength of this assurance Mr. Maneckji reluctantly executed a putta or lease, dated the 12th of August, 1867, and did so under protest. Clause 1 thereof runs thus :—"1. These villages shall be continued to you during your lifetime under the conditions specified below, and moreover in accordance with vahivat, i.e., on the same terms on which you have hitherto enjoyed them. The Raja shall not send a man direct to the villages without your knowledge." These were the terms on which the villages had been held for many years previous to the date of that guarantee. On the repeated assurance of the guarantee, Mr. Manekji set to work with redoubled zeal to improve and prosper the villages but unfortunately his success proved to be too attractive for the Durbar officials. The reports of the growing prosperity of the villages, which was being attained by him at heavy cost, soon drew the attention of some of the State officials, who tried to throw out the plans of the late Mr. Manekji, who was bold enough to suggest to the Rajah Saheb that the absence of the prosperity in the State was attributable to the inexperience and apathetic attitude to reforms of inactive officers of the State. This was unhappily the beginning of the lamentable rupture between the Rajah and the late Mr. Manekji, which led the Rajah to interfere with the rights of Mr. Manekji. The villages were held under the terms of the sanads and the original guarantee up to the date of the putta, when these terms were recognised and continued under the guarantee of the British Government for the period of forty years. They were enjoyed without disturbance for some twenty years, when under circumstances not Justified by low or equitty they were from time to time violated and set at nought. The heavy loss in property and status, the vexations and humiliations which Mr. Damaunwalla and his family had to complain of were wholly due to serious and systematic disregard of his rights since the year 1884. Subsequent to that date they were curtailed in a most arbitrary and high-handed fashion. Mr. Damaunwalla had prepared a memorial to be forwarded to his Excellency complaining against the serious injustice done to him and his family, but worry and anxiety undoubtedly hastened his end before he could submit his really hard case to the personal attention of the Governor.

The late Mr. Sorabji was a rare type of a strictly orthodox Zoroastrian. As President of the Municipality of Damaun he was instrumental in reducing heavy and abnoxious taxation. His charities were wide and catholic. To reward the services he rendered to the Portuguese of Damaun during the plague the title of Knight was conferred upon him by the King of Portugal, but he declined to accept the honour, on the ground that in doing what he had done he had discharged his duties towards mankind. On account of the cordon placed round the Damaun frontier, people were unable to move about. Mr. Damaunwalla engaged a regular staff of men to visit the people and supply them with food, clothes and medicine. It was he who introduced inoculation in Damaun. In order to induce people to take benefit of inoculation he gave them money and he personally inoculated a large number of persons in Damaun. He gave the results of his experience of inoculation before the Plague Commission; the President of the Commission having twice given him private audience. During the plague of 1897, he daily fed at least two hundred persons at his own expense and during the present scarcity of grain, he fed to the day of his death one hundred to one hunded and fifty people. Though he was suffering from gout, he personally went round on a visit of inspection. He returned to Bombay suffering from that malady. The best medical aid afforded by Dr. Dimmock, Dr. Hatch and Dr. Byramji Pestanji of Surat, who was specially sent for, proved unavailing, and he passed away yesterday morning.

PROFESSOR LADD'S SIXTH LECTURE.

THE subject of this lecture, the Unity of the human mind, is so closely connected with the conceptions of the reality and identity, already discussed, that comparatively little remains to be said. What do we understand by the human mind being one? In considering the consciousness of identity and the phenomena of so-called double consciousness we found ourselves constantly employing the words "one" and "two" with reference to the mind. The use of these words implies some conception as to the propriety of speaking of the *subject* of mental phenomena, viz., the mind in terms of number. Here again it will assist in clearing the field under discussion, if reference is made to certain considerations borrowed from general metaphysics. With what meaning do we employ words when we affirm oneness or unity of anything? Or what is it in reality that corresponds to our conception of being one as each so-called "thing" is one? Now the analysis of a scientific psychology shows how all our conceptions of number originate in the development of the power to account. This power however is quite different from mere appreciation of quantitative differences or changes such as we find in young children of three or four years in savages, and, to a certain extents also in animals. In these cases there is no proper knowledge of counting. Because number generally, and the unity of all things is made by mental activity, abstractions of the sensuous qualities, selections of points of view, and generally of a theoretical or practical end or ideal to attain. The watch, for example, is one to visual perception, because its different aspects can be united by activity of the eyes with some practical end in view. The same watch is another one as known to the perceptions of touch—a second very different thing from that which it is as known by sight. And yet the sight-watch and the touch-watch is one and the same watch if we resume the customary point of view. To physics, again, the one watch is many; and it is quite a different number of things, according as our point of view changes in pursuit of various well-known classification of physical properties and physical laws. To chemistry the watch is many more; it is, indeed, an indefinite number of different kinds of so-called atoms. Now in all these cases it is indisputably the mental activity of synthesizing which imparts unity to phenomena. But what in reality is that unity which the things, as things, may be supposed to have? In answer to this question we only come upon the same group of conceptions as those which have already been found necessary in order to understand the reality and the identity of things. In other words things can really have the unitary being which we conceive of them as having only in case they do actually conform, with respect to the changes which they undergo, to some imminent and controlling idea. The actual presence of some ideal in the very being of the thing is necessary in order that it may be a unitary being at all; and this implies its being a centre of activities, in relation to other beings, under obedience to laws. But here observe that in the case of all things the unity they have is only relative. This is true all the way from the pile of stones, and the glass cube, referred to in the previous lecture, to those forms of life which show two or more most astonishing transformations, as well as to the most wonderful organism the body of the animal, and much more, the body of man.

We now pass to the question. In what sense do I know myself to be really one, or what is the special unity of the mind? (1) This is essentially in accordance with the conception which belongs to all beings considered as unities; in the mind there is self-activity, there are changing relations to other things, and there are certain laws or ideals. But (2) the unity of the mind is such as depends for its highest realization upon a course of development. Hence it follows that the infant has, as yet, no real unity of mind. It has no developed self-consciousness, no memory of self, no conception of self. It is one organism, and so a physical unity of a very highly developed sort. But the stream of consciousness is interrupted, confused, lacking in the control of the higher, and organising mental activities. Therefore, it is not to be spoken of, as yet, as a real *mind-unity*. But as the organization of experience takes place and self-consciousness, memory, and the reasoning powers develope, the mind actually becomes more and more of a unity. (3) The unique character of the unity of man's mental life, as compared with that of the lower animals, depends upon the development of just these same powers, namely, self-consciousness, memory, reasoning, and, especially, moral sentiments and character. (4) The highest and most complete unity of mind is attained only when the life of the mind is actually unified "by self-control in the effort to attain some noble ideal. To illustrate this, consider the well-known influence upon the stream of consciousness, which comes from the choice and following some plan, that admits of a concentration, so to speak, of all the energies upon itself. Compare with this fact, the opposite, namely, the effect to dissipate and lower the character of the mental unity which follows from letting the mind go" ("to pieces") as we sometimes so expressively say.

It did not, continued the lecturer, belong to the main intent of his lectures, to impress upon his hearers practical remarks or exhortations. But as the three connected subjects, the reality, identity, and unity of the human mind, have been now brought to a close, he could not omit to make some useful applications that followed from the consideration of these subjects with the force of corrollaries from a main proposition. In general, the nature of the mind is not to be defined so much as a fixed quantity, a statical collection of factors and faculties; it is rather a life of progressive development in accordance with certain ideals. All these categories, or conceptions, which have been applied to the mind, are realized as lives in different degrees and with successive stages of development. This is true (1) of the reality of the mind. As all men alike real as minds; and are any minds alike real at different stages of development? No there are stages and degrees of the reality of mind. The more full and elevated and noble the actual mental life, the more real is the mind, the subject of that life. The idiot is not as real as the normal man; the infant not as real as the adult: "to live more" is to be more real. (2) As to the indentity of mind, we know that the mind has no real indentity except such as it gives itself, in the same sense, that it is dependent upon its own activities. The man whose self-conciousness, memory of self, and reasoning powers are undeveloped, is not an actual self same mind as is the man of self-controlled and developed powers. (3) The unity of the mind leads to the conclusion that it is highly impaired and weakened, not only by insanity, but also by vacillation of purpose such as affects the character, by submission to degrading passions, and even by the lack of high and steadfast purpose and complete loyalty to ideals. It is only by the most strenuous exercise of all its highest faculties in accordance with some worthy ideal, that the mind developes into the highest type of mental reality, identity, and unity.

IT has been definitely decided that the Lucknow spring race meeting will be held about the usual time in February.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

LADY SALISBURY'S DEATH.

IN the death of Lady Salisbury, the Prime Minister has sustained a crushing blow, which must be all the heavier because of the peculiarly tender nature of the affection by which, it has long been known, husband and wife were united. Whatever consolation there can come to the stricken heart, in the hour of its isolation and agony, from the knowledge of universal sympathy, has fallen to Lord Salisbury's lot. At such an hour, in any case, political rancour vanishes and personal contentions are shrivelled up. A true, if sad, note, of our common humanity is sounded. But there is something more than the mere hushing of differences and the forgetting of asperities in the Premier's bereavement. For it is remembered—and the memory wakens an even softer sentiment than usual—that his marriage was the romance of his life, and that he did not follow the promptings of ambition, but of love, when he took to himself the daughter of Baron Alderson, marrying beneath him, as his family thought. It is a story which appeals to the popular imagination, the defiance of an irate father who cuts off supplies and throws the young rebels on their own resources. Lord Robert Cecil, as the Premier then was, set to work as a journalist, making a reputation as a "Saturday Reviewer," his clever wife helping him as amanuensis. He declared, long afterwards, in a speech delivered at a Press Fund dinner, that he had been "in other days no stranger to the anxieties, the labours and the rewards of the Press." It was in 1857, the year of the Indian Mutiny, that he married, and it was not until 1868—his elder brother having died in the interval, making him Lord Cranbourne—that he succeeded to the titles and estates of the Marquisate of Salisbury. Just as she had been his right hand in the days of their struggling, so did Lady Salisbury continue to be his devoted helpmate in the days of his elevation and fortune. At Hatfield the Marchioness saw her husband thrice Prime Minister, and four times Foreign Secretary. In later years the political entertainments at Arlington-street and Hatfield were held less frequently, but her ladyship remained till the last the head of the Ladies Grand Council of the Primrose League, and her devotion to the party, and her earlier activity on its behalf will no doubt be gratefully remembered by its supporters. Letters of her ladyship published in recent memoirs show how she shared her husband's political anxieties and endeavoured to lighten his burden. While her health remained good, Lady Salisbury also made herself responsible for many private business matters, and was recognised by those brought into communication with her at Hatfield as a woman of great executive ability. It was, however, in her family life that the finest traits of the Marchioness's character were displayed. Her kindness of heart made her greatly beloved; her strength of purpose impressed itself on all she did. Lady Salisbury leaves five sons—Viscount Cranbourne, M.P., the Rev. Lord William Cecil, rector of Bishop's Hatfield, Lord Robert Cecil, Q.C., Major Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O. (who is with Colonel Baden-Powell at Mafeking), and Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P.—and two daughters—the wife of Lord Selborne, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, and Lady Gwendolen Cecil. Lady Salisbury whose death will be deeply regretted by the Queen, was a Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and a Lady of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.

SYMPATHY WITH THE PRIME MINISTER.

Lord Salisbury, as well as his nephew, Mr. Arthur Balfour, were prevented by the death of Lady Salisbury from being among the guests at Windsor Castle to meet the Kaiser and Kaiserin. The Queen's womanly sympathies are well known by her subjects and she was prompt to forward to her bereaved Prime Minister a message of tender condolence. Many such messages were received at Hatfield including expressions of regret and sympathy from the Prince and Princess of Wales, other members of the Royal family, and the Emperor and Empress of Germany. Numerous telegrams were also received from Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Court of St. James's, while the Lord Mayor of London, on behalf of the citizens, telegraphed to the Marquis of Salisbury their most sincere condolence and sympathy. Lord Tweedmouth, speaking at the annual meeting of the South Islington Liberal and Radical Association at Myddelton Hall, said: "I am sure that among no section of her Majesty's subjects will Lord Salisbury have greater sympathy and compassion than from his Liberal opponents. (Hear, hear.) It is a British instinct to recognise worth and courage and honor in opponents. We gladly pay our tribute to the high degree that the present Prime Minister possesses all these qualifications. He is a statesman of whom the whole country may well be proud—(hear, hear)—and when he is visited by the sorest affliction that can fall upon a man, the hearts of the whole nation will go out towards him. The Press, both Conservative and Liberal, speak with one voice. The "Daily Telegraph" says :—"Universal sympathy, not confined to these islands, or even to this Empire, will be felt for Lord Salisbury in the great bereavement which has befallen him, and which evoked a touching message from the queen, who released him at once from the command to attend the Royal banquet in honour of the Kaiser. After a prolonged struggle with a distressing illness, patiently and gallantly borne, Lady Salisbury passed away yesterday. That the end could not be long deferred had been for some time a matter of painful knowledge to her family, but, as those to whom similar sorrow has come are aware, the fact that the blow was anticipated does not mitigate its severity when its falls. It is characteristic of the English people that they interest themselves deeply in the domestic lives of those who are called upon to occupy high positions among them. The deep and respectful sympathy which all classes, without distinction of party—as Lord Tweedmouth said last night, in his graceful and touching allusion to Lord Salisbury's loss—will exend to the Premier combine to illustrate the indissoluble unity of the nation. There is not a form of suffering which affects one class and leaves the others unaffected; there is not a matter for rejoicing in which we cannot all rejoice together." The "Daily Chronicle" says:—"Englishmen of all parties will join in a deep expression of regret for the loss which the Prime Minister has sustained in the death of his wife. Lady Salisbury's illness was long and wearing. The country has known enough to know that it was borne with the fortitude that belonged to her nature. It is indeed a touching coincidence that the two great leaders of the two great parties were, in the words of Thomas Carlyle about his own wife, unwearyingly forwarded in their careers by the women who shared the fortunes and the glories of their lives. In the one case it is the husband who has survived; in the other the wife. The union of Lord and Lady Salisbury was, if we may be permitted to say so, one of singular nobility, both as regards the original choice and the family life by which the marriage was sustained and adorned. Simplicity of habit, devotion to the life of the intellect and the spirit, have been the characteristics of the Prime Minister's private circle, as they were the characteristics of that of his great rival. It will, we doubt not, be some consolation to Lord Salisbury, in his hour of grief, to be made aware of the deep, we may say the affectionate, sympathy that his opponents, equally with his political friends, feel for him; and of the pride with which they view the spectacle of a family so devoted to the interests of the country and so richly endowed with intellectual and moral gifts. We may perhaps be permitted to add that Englishmen who sympathised with the victims of the Armenian massacres will not forget Lady Salisbury's personal interest in the lot of that unhappy people." The "Standard" says :—"Englishmen of all degrees and ways of thought will hear with profound concern that a great sorrow has fallen on the Prime Minister. Lady Salisbury, whose health has for some time caused much uneasiness to her friends, passed away yesterday. The blow, though in this sense not unexpected, has come upon the public with sudden sharpness. The thoughts of his sympathising countrymen will turn at once to the devoted Statesman who, at an hour when public cares press with inexorable force, finds his house left desolate. He may derive some solace in his bereavement from the thought that his countrymen enter into his sorrow

We would not intrude into the privacy of his grief; but it would be affectation to speak as if the people of Great Britain knew nothing of the strong affection which bound Lord Salisbury to the wife for whom he is mourning, and of the unbroken happiness which he enjoyed in her companionship. We can but trust that the assurances which he is certain to receive from all quarters—from the Sovereign in whose service he has laboured with so rich a recompense of Royal confidence and gratitude, and from the representatives of all sections of the great nation whose glory and welfare have been his engrossing care—will strengthen him to support his loss.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

There has been a partial subsidence of the reports which were afloat recently as to development in the Far East, and particularly as to combinations against the Russian advance. A telegram just to hand, however, from "the Standard's" Odessa correspondent is interesting. It states that:—"The "Sviet" reverts to what it describes as certain recent and oracular utterances of "The Standard" with regard to the possibility of a future combination of the British, American, and Japanese fleets in case of eventualities arising which are not of remote improbability. The consummation foreshadowed by "The Standard," says the Russian journal, "is one deserving of Russia's studious consideration, since the combination of three powerful fleets means the political combination of the three Great Powers commanding those naval armaments. The "Sviet" confesses that at first it thought the dark hints of "The Standard" were merely the hazardous prognostications of a representative British journal envious of Germany's scheme for doubling its naval power. But, as a matter of fact, England would still maintain her naval preponderance were Germany to triple or quadruple her present maritime strength. Consequently there is a deeper meaning in the forecast of "The Standard" than appears on the face of it, and the "Sviet" is not a little disturbed thereby. General Komuroff's journal is, perhaps, the only organ of the Russian Press which forms a fairly just estimate of the powerful *role* which Japan is destined to play in the Far East when its enormous naval armaments are completed. The humiliations put upon the Japanese by Russia at Simonoseki still rankle at Tokio, and they are not likely to be obliterated by the fair words and seductive overtures of the "Sviet" and its contemporaries." This may be fittingly supplemented by a cable received from the Washington correspondent of the "Morning Post" in which it is stated that:—"The failure to obtain from either Russia or France favourable answers to its request for written assurances in regard to the partition of China is proving a matter of great concern to the Administration. President M'Kinley and his advisers realise now that a mistake was made in the first instance in ignoring the situation created in China when Russia acquired such privileges as she enjoys in Manchuria. It is seen now that then was the time for a protest and insistence on the open door policy. Russia has too firm a hold on the province now to be disturbed by a mere request from the United States, and she has ignored the request except in so far as a verbal acknowledgment of it has been made by the Russian Ambassador in Washington. This subject will be referred to in the President's forthcoming Message to Congress, for though by the initial mistake of the Government the duty is harder now, yet on account of the position of the United States in the Philippines it is absolutely necessary for the Administration to make clear to the Powers its policy with regard to China and the Far East generally. I learn that the Republicans in Congress are solidly in favour of the Government's stand, and that on the Democratic side probably a majority will take the same view.'

"THE CINDERELLA OF INDIA."

Under the above title a strongly, perhaps too strongly worded article appears in the "Daily Chronicle" contributed by "An Anglo-Indian Journalist." The article contains some serious charges and will no doubt attract a good deal of attention in India:—"The Central Provinces," the writer commences by saying, "are the hardly-used step-child alike of Nature and of the Indian Administration. If there is a famine, these provinces are sure to be affected, and the local authorities are almost as certain to omit to take the proper steps to mitigate it. In his speech at Simla on Oct. 20, the Viceroy said:—'In the Central Provinces, I regret to think that a portion of the ordeal of three years ago may again have to be endured by the same poor people who have barely had time to recover from the last shock.' This is the truth, but it is not the whole truth. The Central Provinces, with an estimated population of 10,000,000 were frightfully decimated by famine in 1896 97. The number of unfortunates who starved to death, who perished of the diseases which are accustomed to attack those enfeebled by want, is computed by eye-witnesses at more than 1,000,000. But the seeds of this mortality had been sown long before 1896-97. It is not exaggerating to say that the Central Provinces have suffered from chronic scarcity for the last six years. The crops began to fail in 1893-94, and they have never properly recovered. Sir William Hunter has shown that the slightest diminution in the total amount of the crops in India must inevitably plunge hundreds of thousands into want. Seeing then that the crops had been poor and scanty during the three years prior to 1896-97, it may easily be imagined how ill-prepared was the population for the sweeping disaster of that year. Emaciated and diseased, they went down in hundreds of thousands, dying, some of them, before the tardy relief afforded by Government could reach them, and others after it had brought to them the food they could no longer swallow. The apathy of the Central Provinces Administration during 1895 and 1896 is presented to the readers of the "Daily Chronicle" as 'one of the most discreditable chapters in the history of British India.' In dealing with this portion of the famine-stricken area, Sir James Lyall's Commission has nothing but the strongest censure, repeatedly inflicted, for the responsible authorities. The high local authorities, it says, in its report, failed to grasp the situation which existed in the latter part of 1895 and the beginning of 1896. And, again, it seems clear that widespread distress existed from May, 1896, to the end of the year, often in a very acute form. Elsewhere we read, if the severity of the distress had been properly recognised, such an ideal opportunity of establishing regular relief works would not have been lost. These passages (says the writer) are taken at random from a whole series of condemnatory paragraphs, whose general effect is that Government, blinded by the most fatuous optimism, simply let things drift, until it was too late to prevent the tremendous mortality of 1896-97. Optimism is sometimes excusable, but it is inexcusable in the case of an Indian administrator who knows that the kharif crop has failed, and that the rabi crop is going to be deficient. Such a conjunction points to famine more surely than a red morning indicates stormy weather. The circumstances were such that (again to quote the report of the Lyall Famine Commission) the whole machinery of famine relief ought to have been brought into play. Instead of this the merest peddling was resorted to, until it was too late. Then, indeed, the Government woke up, and worked its junior civilians so unmercifully that three or four of them were overpowered by the strain, and died at intervals of a few months of each other. But famine, having got a grip of the country, was naturally disinclined to let go, and so the heart-breaking struggle went on between the brave men who sacrificed their lives to duty and the demon who had been deliberately given so unfair an advantage. The writer adds:—Lord Curzon assures us that the Government is thoroughly prepared this time. God help the Central Provinces if it is not!"

ROYALTY AND THE WAR.

Both the Queen and the Princess of Wales are showing a keen and kindly interest for the needs and sufferings of the soldiers now engaged in fighting the battles of their country at the Cape. By her Majesty's commands, the following letter was sent to the Secretary of State for War:—

Windsor Castle, Nov. 19, 1899.

Dear Lord Lansdowne,—The Queen commands me to inform you of her anxiety to make some little personal present as soon as possible to each of her soldiers serving in South Africa.

Her Majesty has decided upon sending chocolate, which, she is given to understand, will be appropriate and acceptable.

It will be packed for each man in a tin that has been specially designed for the occasion.

The Queen hopes that you may be able to arrange for its conveyance and distribution.

Believe me, yours very truly,
FLEETWOOD J. EDWARDS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G.

Her Majesty's gift will consist of about 100,000 tins of chocolate, each containing half a pound. The boxes are to be adorned with a decorative design, and will constitute an interesting souvenir, not only of the kindness of heart of her Majesty the Queen, but also of the trials and triumphs of an arduous campaign. On the top of the lid is an embossed head of the Queen, and at the sides there are the monogram V.R.I., surmounted by a crown and the words "South Africa," with the date "1,900." The chocolate will be of the best quality, and will be supplied by well-known firms. The tins will be made without delay, so that no time may be lost in sending them off to South Africa. The interest of the Princess of Wales took another and equally kindly form. The Princess as Grand Prioress of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, has always taken the deepest interest in all that pertains to nurses, hospitals, and all kinds of organisations, having for their object the care of the sick and the relief of the suffering. It was, therefore, with plesure that her Royal Highness welcomed the request that she would graciously consent to bestow her name on a steamer selected by the central committee of the British Red Cross Society for service as a hospital ship in South African waters. The vessel selected by the Society was the yachting steamer Midnight Sun, henceforth to be known as the "Princess of Wales," and the ship has been entirely transformed to fit her for her new duties. The hull has been painted white, and the Geneva cross stands out in bold relief on her sides. To the fitting out of her name-ship the Princess of Wales has applied the balance of the fund her Royal Highness promoted at the time of the Egyptian Campaign—£9,000—to which from her private purse the Princess has added the handsome gift of £1,000. The Prince and Princess of Wales, who came down specially from Windsor to take part in a kind of informal christening, and cordially wished the ship and all her company godspeed on her outward journey to South Africa. A special train brought the royal party from St. Pancras at noon. The Midland express engine "Beatrice," brilliantly burnished for the occasion, ran the special down well within the hour, accompanied by officials of both the Midland and the Tilbury companies. With the Prince and Princess were their three daughters—the Duchess of Fife, Princess Charles of Denmark, and Princess Victoria. The Duchess of York also attended, together with the Duke of Fife, Viscountess Wolseley, Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Wantage, Lady Suffield, Mrs. Wilton Phipps, Miss Knollys, Lord Knutsford, the Hon. Sydney Holland, Sir Francis Knollys, Major-General Sir Stanley Clarke, Sir Donald Currie, Sir Dighton Probyn, Sir John Furley, and Major Macpherson, under whose supervision the hospital ship has been fitted out. The Princess, with the kindiest interest, went through all the wards and over every part of the ship, for the equipment of which her Royal Highness is responsible. In the course of her inspection her Royal Highness presented to each nurse a distinguishing badge, and addressed to her a few words of encouragement and approbation. To Sister Chadwick, chief of the nursing staff, the Princess was particularly gracious, requesting her to take a seat beside her Royal Highness at luncheon. The Princess then proceeded along the line of Army Medical men, twenty-three in number, and to each handed a badge. To a similar number of the St. John Ambulance men her Royal Highness repeated the gift, and expressed special interest in this branch of the hospital staff, which for the first time is being sent abroad for service. The men have all left civil employment in order to accompany the ship. When the inspection had been completed the Prince of Wales called the entire staff around him and addressed them briefly. He desired, he said, on behalf of the Princess and himself, to say how extremely interested and satisfied they were with all they had seen. He had no anxiety as to the behaviour of the nurses and the men whom he was addressing, for he knew that their hearts were in their work and that they would do their duty by the sick and suffering. The Princess and himself heartily wished them God-speed and a happy return. They were extremly desirous of being kept informed of the doings on board, and would be pleased to hear of success for the ship and the scheme of the committee. Luncheon was served in two adjoining wards, and about thirty sat down. The royal party occupied one apartment, but Sister Chadwick was present as arranged by the Princess. The Prince and Princess and party spent fully two hours on board the hospital ship and then returned to London, reaching St. Pancras about 4 p.m. After taking leave of the members of the Red Cross committee their Royal Highnesses drove to Marlborough House, and subsequently returned to Windsor.

"ONE TOUCH OF NATURE"—BRITON AND BOER.

That the one touch of nature which makes the whole world Kin is not wanting between Briton and Boer, even whilst hostilities are raging between them is shown by the stories—some humorous and some pathetic—which are coming to hand about the prisoners and the wounded. Here are a few of them, culled from various sources. A correspondent of the "Standard," who was a prisoner of the Boers for some days, tells of "smoking concerts" in the evening at a hotel where the Boer force had taken up its quarters: "One of the officers, appropriately named Schumann, was a player of the piano, and sat down, in waterproof and jackboots, with a rifle slung over his shoulders, to treat himself and the tired and weatherbeaten Burghers, continually moving in and out of the hotel canteen, to selections very skilfully played. The fondness of the country Burghers for music was remarkable. They stood round, open-mouthed, admiring the swiftness with which the fingers of the player glided over the keys. Constantly they were urging him to continue, and when he played the 'Volkslied' (the Transvaal National Anthem) they all joined heartily in the song. At night, as the Field Cornet was not too greatly occupied, this impromptu music developed into a smoking concert in the room where the prisoners were confined. The Field Cornet was in the chain, and, as the prisoners supplied the bulk of the songs, the comic effusions of the London music halls and the songs of England, Ireland, and Scotland were listened to and enjoined by our Dutch captors, while the bottle passed freely round. One night the Field Cornet, overcome with fatigue, fell asleep in his chair. He had spoken, earlier in the proceedings, of the strange spectacle of captors and prisoners thus sitting together in harmony, though on the morrow the captors would be engaged in a conflict of life and death. He was killed on the following day. The concert closed about midnight, and ten minutes afterwards the prisoners, stretched wherever they could find space for their limbs, were sleeping profoundly, covered with rugs, and in all sorts of postures, on the canteen floor. The guard, rifle in hand, still held his solitary vigil at the door." The most impressive sight after the battle of Dundee the "Daily News" war correspondent reports, was unselfish "Tommy," who, although fighting hard for over seven hours, gladly gave the contents of their water-bottles over to the wounded Boers. The accounts of the bivouac after Elandslaagte are also full of incidents like those summarised by the "Morning Post:" The victors carrying their wounded foes down the rocky hillside to be treated before their own comrades, giving them the warmer places about the fires, and the last drop out of their water-bottles; the captors and the captured discussing in all good fellowship the doings of the day, right proud of each other's pluck, and main glad to be out of the hail of bullets with a whole skin." One of the Nursing sisters at the Military Hospital at Ladysmith relates the following pathetic story in a letter received by Sir John Voce Moore: "We have several wounded Boer patients, and it is really amusing to see our large-hearted Tommy Atkinses fraternising with the enemy. A touching little scene happened yesterday. One of the Gordons had his arm amputated. A Boer in the next bed had his arm taken off in exactly the same place, I took charge of the latter as he was brought down from the theatre, and on his becoming conscious the poor fellows eyed each other very much, till our good-natured Tommy could bear it no longer. 'Sister,' he called, 'give him two cigarettes out of my box, and tell him I sent them; here is a match; light one for him.' I took the cigarettes and message to the Boer, and he turned and looked at Tommy in amazement, and then, quite overcome, he burst into tears, and Tommy did the same, and I am afraid I was on the point of joining in the chorus, but time would not permit it."

CEYLON AND THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

There is one thing about the Ceylon Colony that I admire. In their own beautiful island the separate communities—the planters, the merchants, the burghers, the Sinhalese, &c.,—do not, I am told, always dwell together in perfect harmony. But when they come back to England they are united and solid when there is any question of Ceylon being benefited, and in this respect Anglo-Indians might take a leaf from the book of their enterprising neighbours. That the theatre of the Society of Arts should not have been large enough to hold all who wished to hear Mr. John Ferguson's lecture yesterday afternoon, on "Old and New Colombo," I attribute largely to the solidarity of old Ceylonese. The occasion was the opening meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts which hopes in time to become as vigorous and well-known as the Indian Section of the same institution. Space prevents me from doing more than making an allusion to one point in Mr. Ferguson's admirable and extremely well-delivered lecture. I refer to his suggestion that the meeting of the British Association should take place at Colombo. At first sight, he admits, "impossible" seems to be the word to apply to this proposal; but the more it is considered, the more possible he feels sure it will be considered to be. In the first place, the British Association has been twice to Canada, and it is quite time some other division of the Empire was favoured with a visit. Cape Colony is out of the question for some years to come; any of the Australian capitals is too far away; and Colombo, though not so important in some respects, is, Mr. Ferguson holds, far more central than Bombay or Calcutta. Visitors to meet the Association might well be expected from all parts of India, from Burma, the Straits, and even China, as well as Australasia; and we may feel sure that the novelty and interest of a meeting in a tropical town, in the most beautiful island in the world, would attract a considerable gathering. Unfortunately time prevented one or two leading members of the British Association who were prepared to speak from telling us what they thought, but it was quite clear from their applause that Mr. Ferguson's large and important audience entirely approved of his views.

INDIA AND THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

IS THERE FAVOURITISM?

It seems that the general body of exhibitors at the forthcoming Great Paris Exhibition are up in arms against what they consider the partiality that is being shown to your friends in Bengal who are interested in the tea industry. As the matter has been explained to me the position is this. The cost of erecting Mr. Purdon Clarke's handsome pavilion will exceed by a large sum—£10,000 if I am not mistaken—the amount granted by the Government of India towards the expenses of the Indian Section. To make both ends it is necessary to bleed (if I may use such a word) the exhibitors or at all events some of them. That is where the grievance comes in. The influential and not exactly poverty-stricken tea growers are allowed to exhibit without paying anything for the space allotted to them while all the rest of the exhibitors from India are required to pay for every inch they will occupy. There was a meeting of the Indian Committee yesterday under the presidency of Lord George Hamilton and the subject came up for consideration. Sir Muncherjee Bhownuggree, M.P., I understand made himself the mouthpiece of the malcontent exhibitors and urged that equal treatment should be meted out to all. Whether he enforced his plea by comparing the favoured planters to the Boers of the Transvaal and the other exhibitors to the down-trodden Uitlanders I do not know but at any rate he convinced his fellow-committee men. The result was that a protest goes to Lord Curzon of Kedleston if it has not already gone.

IMPROVEMENT OF SION AND MAHIM DISTRICTS.

THE committee appointed by the Municipal Corporation to report on the notifications received from the City Improvement Trust in respect of two street schemes in the Sion and Mahim sections of F and G Wards, has submitted its report to the Corporation from which we give the following extracts:—

The Trust were good enough, at the request of the Committee, to depute their Assistant Engineer, Rao Bahadur Himatlal Dhirajram, to attend two of their meetings to give any explanations the Committee might require. This officer, however, was not able to enlighten the Committee on most of the matters on which they needed information, and was in fact, (to quote his own words) "not authorized to give any information beyond what was supplied to the Municipality and the public." Neither had the Committee the benefit of his attendance for more than two meetings, for in reply to two further requests for his attendance (one meeting of the Committee having been specially adjourned to admit of his attending), the Trust informed the Committee that it was not convenient for him to attend. The Committee then endeavoured (as will appear from the correspondence appended) to obtain direct from the Board the information they required, but the Board considered it "a fruitless proceeding to enter into a discussion with the Committee on points of detail and matters in which the Board are solely responsible." It will thus be seen by the Corporation that beyond the maps showing the proposed roads and the notifications of the schemes and an occasional glance at the incomplete statements of lands, the Committee had no data on which they could submit any positive recommendation to the Corporation in regard to the two street schemes now before them, which have been undertaken by the Trust on approximate estimates only and before the surveys were completed. There was nothing before them from which the Committee could gauge the value of the schemes or on which they could found any opinion as to the wisdom of undertaking them at the present stage of the Trust's operations or as to their suitability for the purpose for which, it is presumed, they are intended, *viz.*, to provide facilities for relieving congestion in crowded and insanitary areas and accommodating the population to be displaced by the Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

It will be observed that in their letter No. 2441, dated the 25th October, 1899, the Board are under the misapprehension that because they are solely responsible for the schemes, they need not provide any information to a body like the Corporation even to enable them to make such a report in regard to them as the Legislature empowers them to do.

Detailed estimates of cost and information as to how the estimates have been calculated would be necessary to enable the Committee to form any opinion as to the financial aspects of the schemes and to advise the Corporation whether or not they are financially sound. In the absence of these, the Committee have been quite unable to arrive at any definite conclusion on the subject. It may be that the first few schemes may be easily within what are called the resources of the Trust, which are, it will be remembered, of an extremely elastic character at the expense of the Corporation, but what has really to be seriously considered is whether they are usefully within such resources, bearing in mind the numerous other schemes of an urgent character which must be undertaken before there could be an appreciable or substantial improvement in the sanitary condition of the City. It is a pity that the Board should take up a position as if desirous of keeping the Corporation at arm's length and thus put it out of their power to form any useful judgment on schemes laid before them. But it is just what the Committee think is the position in which the Corporation stands in regard to the schemes under consideration.

The Committee asked the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer to report upon the first of the two present schemes. Copies of their reports are hereto appended, and the Committee beg to draw the attention of the Corporation to the following extract from the Executive Engineer's Report:—"I do not know whether I am expected to report on the financial aspect of the question, but it would be unwise to offer any opinion on a matter of this kind without sufficient reliable data. *Prima facie* it appears to me that it would not be financially a success. At least 20 per cent. of the ground that may be acquired will be absorbed in the main and subsidiary roads, and about 80 acres of land are proposed to be devoted to public recreation, so that nearly 30 per cent. of the whole will be entirely unremunerative. The high embankments required for the roads, the large amount of filling in that will be required to raise the ground to the required levels, and the construction of storm-water drains and sewers are items which will involve a very heavy expenditure."

In conclusion the Committee desire to call the serious attention of the Corporation to the utter insufficiency of the period of one month allowed by the Improvement Act to the Corporation for considering and recording on the Improvement Street Schemes submitted to them. Such a period is, in the case of a public body like the Corporation, which can only act under settled rules, utterly disproportionate to the gravity, importance and complexity of the questions involved in the schemes. The Corporation should, in the opinion of the Committee, represent to Government the necessity of altering the law in this respect.

THE Bohemian Press publishes particulars of the "emancipation from Rome" movement, tending to show that as yet it has by no means subsided. According to one account it is also making progress across the frontier in Saxony, where it is actively promoted by certain prominent personages and by the Protestant clergy. Funds are provided by the Protestant associations.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR.

TWO BRITISH VICTORIES.

BATTLE NEAR BELMONT.

SPLENDID CHARGES.

SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH.

BOER GUNS CAPTURED.

(From the *Globe*, Nov. 24th.)

Orange River, November 23, 12-5 p.m.

THE engagement between Lord Methuen's column and the Boers started on the other side of Witteputs this morning. Our artillery succeeded in forcing the enemy to retire.

The following official communication was made to the Press:—

"Artillery firing commenced at 4-45 a.m. in the hills bearing E. N. E. from Orange River, at an estimated distance of 12 miles. It ceased at 7 a.m., the enemy retiring to the hills on the skyline bearing E. N. E., and at an estimated distance of 15 miles from here. The artillery is firing again."—Reuter.

A Reuter's telegram from Orange River says that Mr. J. D. Logan, a member of the Cape Legislative Council, who has just returned there from Belmont, states that the British troops engaged the enemy on this side of Belmont. The British artillery practice was magnificent, and the infantry carried the kopjes at the point of the bayonet, driving the Boers from their position.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE.

The "Daily Mail" received this forenoon from its own war correspondent with Gen. Methuen's force the following description—the first unofficial despatch to come through—of yesterday's fight at Belmont. Knowing how great is the public anxiety to obtain particulars of Methuen's victory, the proprietors of the "Daily Mail" have handed the cable to us for immediate publication:—

Belmont, November 23, 7-5 p.m.

Kimberley relief force, under Methuen, of 7,000 men all arms, engaged the Boers, 5,000 strong, this morning. The result was a great British victory.

The Boers occupied an exceedingly strong position on a series of hills extending a dozen miles, and commanding the road from Belmont to Kimberley. The fight centred round a place called Kaffir's Kop, a dozen miles to the east of Belmont. Boers' position was one of great strength. They were strongly entrenched, as they have been in position of the hills for several weeks. They had cannon posted in excellent position, and were fully prepared for our attack.

The battle began at seven, and raged with great fury for several hours. The Boers held their position with great stubbornness and splendid courage and boldness. Their guns were excellently served. Our infantry advanced to the attack under a raking fire from the Boer artillery.

Our riflemen advanced with a superb courage and dash, and carried position after position at the point of the bayonet, and drove the Boers out with great slaughter. We took many guns, all ammunition, much camp equipment, many prisoners, and cattle.

The engagement was really a series of battles, during which the Boers were constantly carrying off dead and wounded. After the battle we occupied the position, and found many killed and wounded. Our force buried many Boers, but enemy carried large numbers off the field.

Our loss about 220, including 22 Grenadiers, some officers among them. Our loss was small considering the severity of the fighting and the strength of the position. The Grenadiers lost severely storming the hills, which they did with great gallantry. Force probably proceeds Kimberley.

LORD METHUEN'S REPORT.

GALLANT CHARGES BY OUR MEN.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following telegram from the General Officer Commanding Lines of Communication, dated Cape Town, November 23, was received at the War Office at 10 o'clock last night:—

Following telegram received from Lord Methuen:—

Belmont, November 23.—Attacked enemy daybreak this morning in strong position. Three ridges carried in succession, last attack being prepared by shrapnel. Infantry behaved splendidly and received support from Naval Brigade and artillery.

Enemy fought with courage and skill. Had I attacked later I should have had far heavier losses.

Victory was complete. Have taken 40 prisoners, and am burying good number of Boers, but the greater part of the killed and wounded have been taken away by their comrades. Have large number of horses and cows; have destroyed large amount of ammunition.

THE SITUATION IN RHODESIA.

Tuli, November 15 (via Lorenco Marques, November 23).

Khama's natives report that 150 Boers have been seen at Maklutsi Junction, and another 100 with ten waggons at Bains Drift. Col. Plumer's reconnoitring patrols have been daily in touch with the Boer outposts, which occupy an extended position on the kopjes near Bryce's store, where they have placed two guns.—Reuter's Special Service.

Tuli, undated (via Lorenco Marques, November 23).

A party of Boers attempted to cut off a number of scouts under Maj. Jarvis, who were reconnoitring on the Rhodes' Drift road. Troopers Perrett and Cooke were killed. Trooper Barthrop is missing. Maj. Jarvis narrowly escaped capture. After a few minutes' firing the Boers retired. Search parties are going out to look for Barthrop.—Reuter's Special Service.

AFFAIRS AT MAFEKING.

Magalapye, November 19.

A native runner from Mafeking has arrived with dispatches dated the 15th inst. The garrison was cheerful, but the position was daily becoming more difficult, as the Boers drew their entrenchments ever nearer, and incessantly plied the British with artillery and musketry fire.

The garrison was living almost entirely in underground shelters and their health was suffering.—Reuter.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Mafeking sends a telegram dated November 13, in which he gives an interesting narrative of the important events which have occurred there since the commencement of the siege. The correspondent says:—

Serious work was resumed on the 6th. Maj. Godley and Capt. Vernon's squadron of the Protectorate Regiment moved out at dawn in order to anticipate an intended attack by the Boers on our first laager. Their assault on the enemy's position was delivered with complete success, while a Boer counter-attack was smartly repulsed. The shelling of the town has since continued daily till to-day. It is, of course, hopeless for our seven-pounders to "take on" the Boers' more numerous and vastly superior artillery. "Sniping" goes on day and night, and at this we more than hold our own. I am confident that we shall succeed in holding the town. Every man here, from Col. Baden-Powell downwards, is continually on the alert. The greatest credit is due to the authorities here for the excellent arrangements which have been made for providing safe places for women and children, and for the way in which these dwellings are conducted. High praise is also due to the ladies who have freely given their services as nurses, and to those who are in charge of the hospitals and ambulance station. Unhappily, both the hospitals and ambulance station are unprotected.

NATAL.

SORTIE FROM LADYSMITH.

BOERS CAUGHT IN A TRAP.

Durban, November 23, 7.45 p.m.

The "Times of Natal" states that Sir George White made a night attack on Sunday last and captured several Boer positions and guns with much war material.—Reuter.

Cape Town, November 23, 8-10 p.m.

Sir George White is reported, in an "Argus" dispatch, to have caught the Boers in a trap at Ladysmith. By his orders the camp was given a deserted appearance. The enemy, it is stated, were successfully imposed upon. They ventured out of their fastnesses into the open country to close round the British camp. Thereupon, it is reported, the British force burst upon them, pouring in a hot fire, and, surrounding the attacking force, captured it. The news is not officially confirmed.—Central News.

Durban, November 23.

The "Natal Advertiser" publishes the following telegram from Mooi River:—The range of our guns is insufficient. A reliable scout reports that he distinctly heard cannon shots and a wild fusillade in the direction of Willow Grange. It is believed that Maj-Gen. Hildyard is engaging the enemy from Estcourt.—Reuter.

FIGHT AT TUGELA DRIFT.

Pietermaritzburg, November 22.

The Boers engaged the Umvoti Mounted Rifles at Tugela Drift to-day, and after a brisk fight retired.—Exchange Company.

The War Office has received the following telegram from the Governor of Natal, through the Colonial Office:—

November 23, 10.10 p.m.—Tugela Drift was attacked this morning by from 250 to 300 Boers, who are believed to have advanced from Helpmakaar. Umvoti Mounted Rifles, under Maj. Leuchars, and a small body of Natal Police, under Sub-Inspector Maxwell, total about 140, posted on the south bank, forced the Boers to retire after about two hours' fighting. Our loss: Sergt.-Maj. Ferguson, severely wounded through the breast. Tugela rose during the day, and is now reported to be impassable except for boats or punts.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

CAPE COLONY.

GEN. FRENCH'S RECONNAISSANCE.

Naauwpoort, November 23.

The reconnoitring force which Gen. French took out towards Colesberg this morning left the camp at sunrise. It consisted of a company of the Black Watch, 30 Mounted Infantry, 10 police, and a troop of the New South Wales Lancers. All went by train.

Near Arundel the force was fired upon by the enemy who were posted in the hills, and three men were wounded. The Boers attempted to get to rear of the train, but the cavalry were promptly detrained and caused the enemy to retire. The wounded have been brought in here.

The Boers apparently consisted of a party which had been detailed to destroy the Railway. Several rails had been lifted just a head of the scene of the fight.—Reuter's Special Service.

Orange River, November 23.

A number of Englishmen who have escaped from the Free State have arrived here. They declare that many of the Free Staters complain bitterly that they have been dragged into the war, and the feeling is strong against President Steyn, who has decided not to visit one commando, as he fears a hostile demonstration. There is also much jealousy in connection with the appointment of Free State officers.—Reuter's Special Service.

Cape Town November 24, 12-50 p.m.

Early this morning a Transvaal flag was found to be flying over a private house in the suburbs of Cape Town. The military authorities were immediately notified.

The transport conveying the contingent of Volunteers from New Zealand arrived here this morning. The vessel is at anchor, and the men will land later in the day. An enthusiastic reception is being prepared for them.—Central News.

PROCLAMATION BY SIR A. MILNER.

Cape Town, November 23.

Sir Alfred Milner has issued a proclamation to the people of Cape Colony. After saying that it is the High Commissioner's duty to dispel the false reports which have been circulated as to the policy and intentions of the Imperial Government, the proclamation continues:—

"Misleading manifestoes from beyond the borders represent the Imperial Government as desiring to oppress the Dutch, and the idea has been spread abroad that the Dutch are to be deprived of constitutional rights. There is absolutely no truth in such allegations. The Imperial Government desires the greatest freedom of self-government for Dutch and British alike, and the extension not the curtailment of the above. The constitution can solely be endangered by rebellion. The Imperial Government adheres firmly to the principle of equal freedom for all loyal colonists."—Reuter.

THE TRANSVAAL.

NON-COMBATANT PRISONERS RELEASED.

Pretoria, Nov. 22 (via Lorenco Marques, Nov. 23).

The non-combatant prisoners from Lobatsi and Mafeking, who are mostly railway men, after taking an oath not to fight against the Transvaal, were entrained last night for Delagoa Bay.

The revenue of the Netherlands Railway for October amounted to upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. To this sum £60,000 was contributed by natives leaving the republic.—Reuter.

Lorenco Marques, November 23.

A copy of the "Standard and Diggers' News," which has been received here, says:—An incalculable amount of looting of untenanted houses is proceeding. Residences have been broken into, and valuable plate has been removed.

The Government is considering the case of Mr. Winston Churchill, the war correspondent. It is believed that his detention will be only temporary.—Reuter.

Lorenco Marques, November 24.

Mr. Halle, editor of the "Critic," has arrived here, having been ordered to leave Johannesburg on account of the publication of an article in defence of the Uitlanders. He states that the treatment of the Rev. Adrian Helmeyer, who is now seriously ill, and is suffering from melancholia, has been most disgraceful, comparing almost to the treatment of Capt. Dreyfus in Devil's Island.—Reuter's Special Service.

THE RUMOURED PEACE MISSION.

Cape Town, November 24.

The mission of Judge Gregorowski and his colleagues has aroused intense curiosity here. If he is the bearer of peace proposals, he will find no support among the loyalists of this Colony. The discussion of peace is regarded as preposterous before the British Armies have occupied Pretoria. The report has given a new interest to the present position, but those who have intimate knowledge of the Boers distrust the good faith of the present mission.—Central News.

THE DUNDEE COLUMN.

THE BATTLE OF TALANA HILL.

LADYSMITH, Oct. 27.

WHEN the history of the second Boer war comes to be written the story of the Dundee column will probably stand out as one of the most brilliant episodes—brilliant yet tragical—in a campaign which is sure to be full of incident. The storming of Talana Hill will always be remembered as one of the greatest achievements in the long roll of the great achievements of British infantry; while the death of the distinguished general who created the column and formed the plan of the battle and the subsequent retreat of the victorious army from an untenable position add the touch of pathos which so greatly enhances the human interest of a military record.

About five weeks ago South Africa was startled by the announcement that a force consisting of two battalions of infantry, a regiment of cavalry, and two field batteries had been moved forward with great celerity and secrecy to occupy Dundee, an important coal-mining centre 48 miles north-east of Ladysmith, which was then, as it is now again, our advanced post. The movement, whatever its strategic import, proved at once of considerable political importance. The diplomatic situation at the moment was highly critical, and it was known that the Boers were considering the advisability of taking the initiative and striking a sudden blow before the reinforcements from India arrived. The forward movement on our side, entirely legitimate as it was, as it still left us 70 miles from Charlestown, afforded to the war party in Pretoria the excuse they desired, and large commandos were at once assembled around the frontier of the northern angle of Natal and situation created which immediately afterwards resulted in war.

Strategically the movement is open to criticism. As a glance at the map will show, the position of a detached force at Dundee must be very precarious, its communications with Ladysmith being open to attack from either flank; and in the light of subsequent events it is perhaps regrettable that the movement ever took place. But strategy can rarely find a clear field for its operations, and in this case political and economic considerations both intervened. The Government and people of Natal regarded it as of the greatest importance that the local coal supply of the colony should be maintained, and the abandonment without a struggle at the opening of the war of the territory as far south as Ladysmith might have had consequences far more serious than any likely to result from the subsequent withdrawal. Moreover, at the time of the occupation of Dundee it was by no means certain that the Free State would be a party to the approaching conflict, and with the Free State neutral the position both of Dundee and of its supporting base, Ladysmith, would have been incomparably stronger. However, when all explanations have been given it must probably be admitted that General Symons, who then commanded in Natal, underrated the strength of the enemy and overrated the capacity of the force at his own disposal. The error, if error there was, was nobly expiated on Talana Hill and there were few of South Africa who in the beginning blamed the movement, few who foresaw the strength and power of initiative that the Boers have undoubtedly developed.

On the arrival of Sir George White in Natal Lieutenant General Sir William Penn Symons was sent forward to take command at Dundee, and on the outbreak of war the forces at his disposal were the 1st Battalion of the King's Royal Rifles, the 2nd Battalion of the Dublin Fusiliers, the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the 1st Battalion of the Leicestershire Regiment, the 18th Hussars, the 13th, 67th, and 69th Field Batteries, and small detachments of Natal Mounted Police and Carabineers. A few days after the war began the Boer forces occupied Newcastle, and our patrols began to come into touch with small parties of the enemy. On Wednesday, October 18, it was found necessary to withdraw a picket which had been posted five miles away at Glencoe, the point of junction of the Dundee branch line with the main line to the south. On Thursday the main train from Ladysmith was fired upon at Elandslaagte, and a second portion of the same train, which was running in two sections, was a little later captured by the Boers. Nothing, however, seemed as yet to portend a serious attack upon our position at Dundee, and General Symons, though fully prepared to meet such an attack certainly did not expect it; though, curiously enough, Mr. Escombe, who was staying at Dundee, told me on Thursday that he had received information from a friendly Dutchman that a commando of 7,000 Boers from the east and a large commando from the north were to make a simultaneous attack upon the following day, information which, in the light of subsequent events, can be seen to have accurately reflected the intentions of the Boer commanders.

As a matter of fact, a large commando from the east under Lucas Meyer, Chairman of the First Volksraad and founder of the new Republic, now the Vryheid district of the Transvaal, crossed the Buffalo River at Landman's Drift on Thursday evening and pressed forward towards Dundee. At half-past 2 on the morning of Friday, October 20, a mounted infantry picket of the Dublin Fusiliers was driven in across Smith's Nek, where the road towards the river passes between the hills on the east of the town a private being wounded. Nothing was known as to the strength of the enemy, and a company of the Dublins was sent forward to support. On the east of the town the ground slopes down for half a mile to a donga, or river-bed, from which on the other side the long ascent to the top of Talana Hill begins. In this donga the company of the Dublins took up position; hither when the battle began the infantry were pushed forward, and here they were formed for attack. As the dawn grew into daylight we could see the Boers all along the sky line on the top of Talana Hill, which lies on our left of Smith's Nek, and also on another kopje to the right of the Nek. About half-past 5 the Boers opened with their rifles on some of our men who were visible above the banks of the donga, and a few minutes later, to our great astonishment, and to the still greater astonishment of the camp, where nothing serious apparently was expected, the sound of a big gun was heard and a shell passed over our heads and made its way to the camp. Another shell speedily followed and a vigorous bombardment of the camp at a range of 3,000 yards, at once began. It was now evident that the Boers were in force their guns appearing to be about half-a-dozen in number. Presently the cheerful sound of our guns replying reached us, one battery, the 67th firing from the camp the others coming into action in forward positions on the high ground to the east of the town, the 13th on our right, the 69th on our left. Later on, as the Boer fire slackened, these two batteries moved down to positions immediately on the town side of the donga firing at a range of about 2,000 yards. For two hours the battle consisted of a sharp artillery duel, till at 730 the Boer guns went out of action, whether disabled or not it is impossible to say. Their ranged had been excellent, but their shell fortunately defective, never bursting so that our losses at this stage were insignificant, while our shrapnel, beautifully aimed at the crest of the hill and bursting on the flat summit alive with Boers, must have been very destructive.

Meanwhile, three regiments of infantry—the Dublins, the Rifles, and the Irish Fusiliers—had been moved forward to the donga, the Leicesters and 67th Field Battery being left to guard the camp against a possible attack from the north, and as soon as the Boer guns were silenced General Symons gave the order to assault Talana Hill. The hill rises about 800ft. above the level of the donga, and the distance to the top was more than a mile. The first portion of the ascent is gentle, over open ground, to a homestead known as Smith's Farm, surrounded by a broken wood. Above the wood the ground is rough and rocky, and the ascent steep, and half way up from this point a thick stone wall runs round the hill, the fringe of a wide terrace of open ground. Above the terrace the ascent is almost perpendicular and at the end was the Boer position on the flat top so characteristic of South African hills. Altogether the position seemed impregnable, even if held by a small body against large forces; and General Symons must have had extraordinary confidence in his men when he ordered 2,000 to take it in the teeth of a terrible and sustained fire from superior numbers of skilled riflemen. His confidence was fully justified. It is said that he deliberately resolved to show the Boers that Majuba was not the measure of what British infantry could do, and if so he more than succeeded. To find a parallel for the endurance, tenacity, and heroic determination to press forward over all obstacles and at all hazards one has to go back to Wellington's invincible infantry in the Peninsula.

The morning was dull and cheerless, with drizzling rain, and the men had to go through their eight hours' fighting without their breakfast. The wood was the first cover available after leaving the donga, and in the rush for this position the Dublins led the way, though afterwards the three regiments went on practically side by side. The advance of the infantry was covered by a vigorous cannonade from our guns, but the appearance of our men in the open was nevertheless the signal for a storm of rifle fire from the Boers, though our losses at this stage were extraordinarily small. In the wood, which for some time marked the limit of the advance, they were considerable, and here about 9 30 General Symons, who had galloped up to tell his men that the hill must be taken, fell mortally wounded. Throughout the morning he had exposed himself perhaps unnecessarily, his position always being marked by the red flag carried by a Lancer orderly. By 10 o'clock our men, creeping up inch by inch and taking advantage of every available cover, had gained the shelter of the stone wall which serves as a parapet to the terrace, but for a long time further advance seemed impossible. As often as a man became visible the Boers poured upon him a deadly fire, while, whatever their losses from our artillery, they rarely afforded a mark for a rifle. About 12, however, a lull in their fire afforded our men an opportunity for scaling the wall and dashing across the open ground beyond, and then the almost sheer ascent of the last portion of the hill began. Here it was that our losses were greatest, the Rifles losing most heavily, and it would seem that if any distinction can be drawn to this regiment belonged the first honours of the day. Colonel Gunning, who was always in front of his men, was shot through the head near the top of the hill; Captain Pechell, who had only arrived two days before from the Sudan and had led his men splendidly throughout the fight, also fell; and out of 17 officers who went into action the battalion lost five killed and seven wounded. The Royal Irish Fusiliers also lost very heavily, the Dublins, more fortunate, apparently, in their position, escaping most easily. As our men neared the top our guns were compelled to slacken fire, and the Boers, of course, were enabled to strengthen their rifle fire accordingly. The last portion of the ascent was rushed with the bayonet, but the Boers did not await the charge the few who had stood their ground to near the end being seen flying precipitately across the top of the hill when our men reached the crest. About thirty dead and wounded were lying on the ground and cases of ammunition and Mauser rifles strewn about showed the hurry of the flight. Boer ponies were galloping about, and one of the humorous sights of the day was men of the Dublin Fusiliers gaily riding back from the battle on these captive steeds. The Rifles captured two Transvaal flags and a field hospital was found with 70 wounded Boers behind their position.

During the last stage of the fight our guns had been moved up from their second position behind the donga to positions on the flanks of the wood, and when our men emerged on the top of the hill a battery was pushed forward along the road to the top of the Nek. From here the Boer army was visible within easy range retreating across the open country below, and if the opportunity had been promptly seized the whole force could have been annihilated or compelled to lay down its arms; but there was some unfortunate misunderstanding about an armistice and the opportunity was lost. The defeat of this commando has been a surprise and a salutary lesson to the Boers; the results of his total destruction or surrender would have been incalculable. As it was, however, the victory was well worth the price that was for it. The impression made on the Boers both by our infantry and artillery was enormous. One wounded prisoner declared that he had had much experience of Kaffir wars, but this was quite a different business; "it was awful!" Since Talana Hill Lucas Mayer's commando has disappeared and apparently ceased to be a factor in the campaign. The victorious force had afterwards to retire from Dundee, but their opponents of Friday last played no part in the operations that led to the withdrawal.

As we returned from the field rain came down in torrents. All day long we had expected an attack from the Newcastle road or Impati Hill to the north, which fortunately never came; but in the course of the afternoon firing whose reason no one could explain, was heared towards the north-east. The cavalry had been sent out in this direction in the morning to operate on the right flank of the Boer position, and as a squadron of the Hussars, accompanied by Colonel Moller and four sections of mounted infantry, disappeared and were not heard of by us again till we learnt in Ladysmith that they had been captured, it may be presumed that this firing marked the position in which they had been cut off and surrounded.

On Saturday afternoon the expected attack from the north came at last, but a day too late to be really effective. There had been a tremendous storm of rain, and soon after it ceased shells began to fall into the camp from two 40-pounders firing at a range of 6,000 yards from positions on the Newcastle road and the Imputi Hill to the north. The attack having been foreseen, the tents were down and the transport drawn back out of range. Our guns attempted to reply, but their shots fell far short. Fortunately the Boer shell, though their guns were well handled, did little damage; only one burst, and it was by this that Lieutenant Hannah, of the Leicesters, was killed. At the end of an hour rain and mist stopped the bombardment, and that night the force, abandoning the camp, withdrew to some high ground two miles to the south out of range of the 40-pounders, and spent a comfortless night in the open under pouring rain. The town was at the same time evacuated by its inhabitants, most of whom took refuge in some farmhouse near the position occupied by the troops. Every one expected a hard struggle on Sunday, but after dawn hour after hour went by and no enemy appeared. About 9 o'clock General Yule, who had now succeeded to the command received news of the victory at Elandslaagte, and leaving a portion of the force with orders to reoccupy the original camp, marched with the remainder to Glencoe to intercept the fugitives. Our guns came into action on a body of the enemy, and the Hussars had an encounter with a small party; but suddenly the 40-pounders, which we supposed had been withdrawn, opened again on the force drawn up at Glencoe and on the party which was reoccupy-

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

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ing the camp. After a brief cannonade rain again intervened and we marched back to the position we had started from in the morning.

It was now becoming clear that, without reinforcements, Dundee was untenable, and reinforcements from Ladysmith could not be spared. The only reply to the 40-pounders was an attack upon the position, and our small force, exhausted with fighting, picket duty, marching and counter-marching, could not be asked, when practically surrounded by the enemy in unknown force, to undertake such a task, though the men, who never lost their spirits, were anxious to make the attempt upon the guns. There was no longer any motive for holding Dundee as the coal mines had ceased working and railway communication was cut off; and in all the circumstances a concentration of all our forces at Ladysmith seemed the wisest policy. At 9 o'clock on Sunday night the column started, marched through the town, and took the Helpmakaar road towards the south. A retreat is always a dangerous operation, and this was particularly so with the enemy on both flanks as well as in rear; and as it was necessary to get through the town and out of range of the enemy's guns under cover of the night the camp was abandoned as it was left on Saturday and the wounded necessarily left behind under the Red Cross flag. All the transport, however, accompanied the column, and the march through the town was so quietly made that few of the townspeople knew next morning whither the troops had gone. The Rifles, under the able guidance of Major Campbell, who had succeeded to the command on the death of Colonel Gunning acted as advanced guard, and before daybreak the column halted in a good position about eight miles from the town. In the afternoon we pushed on to a point called Beith, where a road diverges to the south-west following the Waschbank Pass through the Biggarsberg Range to Ladysmith. This was the really critical stage of the retreat, but by a long forced march on Monday night the range was successfully crossed, and Tuesday we spent encamped in an open position on the banks of the Waschbank river. Here we heard the guns of the engagement at Tinta Inyoni and artillery and mounted infantary were sent out to take the enemy on the flank, but they had withdrawn in the opposite direction and none were seen. On Wednesday we set forth at dawn, crossed Sunday River, and, leaving the column here, some of us rode ahead and within six or seven miles came into touch with the scouts of the Ladysmith force. Yesterday the Dundee column arrived here after another forced night march, and without having been molested at any point in their journey, though as I write it is stated that Joubert has followed up, and is now on the east within striking distance of our forces.

A number of us only left Dundee at 8 or 9 o'clock on Monday morning, and rode after the retreating column. The Boers had not then entered the town, though it was reported subsequently that they arrived two hours later after firing some shells at the deserted town and camp. In spite of their gigantic army of spies their information seems to be very defective, and the withdrawal of a small column through a difficult country without molestation from superior numbers of the enemy is a greater reflection on Boer generalship than even the want of concert displayed in the attacks upon our camp on Friday and Saturday. The rank and file have shown fighting qualities surprising in a civilian army; the leaders have shown all their wonted capacity in the choice of position. But all this has been rendered of no avail by want of combination and lack of that prompt initiative which seizes every opportunity as it is presented.

General Yule is to be congratulated on the successful accomplishment of a difficult task, and to his name must be added that of Colonel Dartnell, of the Natal Police, whose knowledge of the country and experience of Boer tactics have proved invaluable. Through great labour, privation, and discomfort the men never lost their spirits for a moment or admitted a thought of defeat, but talked gaily throughout of a speedy return. On the day we joined hands with the Ladysmith force General Symons died in Dundee. No more gallant spirit or charming personality was to be found in the British Army, and though Dundee is for the moment in the hands of the enemy his work has not been in vain. Talana Hill was the first really great achievement of the British Army in South Africa; it has laid the foundations on which our military prestige, there alone non-existent, can now be reared.—*Times'* Correspondent, Nov. 21.

IN THE LAND OF BATTLES.

(BY HENRY H. NEWILL.)

IT is nigh upon a century since Chaka, the all-conquering Zulu chief, swept his cruel arms throughout the South African region, where the tumult of war rages anew to-day. Throughout the fair and pleasant land of Natal there is hardly a single district whose soil has not been saturated with human blood. By its very battlegrounds, indeed the progress of the country during the past century may be traced. To begin with, there was the savage slaughter of black man by black man, then the white man appeared on the scene and sided with one or other of the native combatants, then again the struggle grew into a contest between black and white, or savagery against civilization, and now, the savage element being suppressed, the battle is between white man and white man, both nations fighting under the humane ægis of the Geneva Convention.

Chaka's arrogant decree that the whole country between the Tugela and Umzimvubu rivers should be peopled by none but the herdsmen of his own Royal cattle was responsible for the practical depopulation of Natal during the early years of the century. A few remnants of the routed Amatuli nation are said to have found a safe hiding-place in the thick bush that clothes the bold headland, or "bluff" as it is called, which marks the entrance to the port of Durban to-day. The thick bush is still there, but a prominent modern lighthouse now crowns the wooded bluff, from the base of which massive stone piers jut far out into the roadstead, showing the entrance to the land-locked shallow bay or backwater, the sea end of which has been deepened and provides a fairly spacious harbour. Long rolling seas break whitely over the bar, and a couple of steam dredgers seem to be ever busy deepening the narrow shipway. The line of wharves is crowded with shipping and swarming with a busy throng. Above the din arise the sing-song of the native labourers, the thumping and rattling of the steam cranes, and the eternal puffing and whistling of the engines that draw coal trains to the ship's side or carry away up-country the contents of the huge goods sheds that line the wharf. Not long ago these trains conveyed mining materials and general merchandise to be distributed in the Transvaal or the Orange Free State; now they carry British munitions of war, and special passenger-trains are filling with regiments of newly-landed British soldiers who, in their kharki uniforms, with brave hearts, and a song of patriotism upon their lips, and with the cheers of a proud and confiding people ringing in their ears, are hastening to the front of battle.

This now busy spot was the lonely scene in 1824 of the landing of Lieutenant Farwell and twenty companions, who entered into a treaty with Chaka, and founded a settlement, which, although reinforced by later expeditions, had a very precarious existence until in Sir Harry Smith's time, in 1843, the whole country became the British colony of Natal. The newly proclaimed Boer "Republic of Natalia" made a stout resistance ere many of its disgusted burghers trekked away north-westward, and several bloody fights and heavy slaughters took place among the mangrove swamps of the backwater, and on the sparsely wooded sandy plain near by with a few huts and a rude fort, and the low bush-covered hills behind it now known as the Berea.

After fifty years the sandy foreshore is now covered with pleasant bungalows and commodious offices and public buildings, and the wide and picturesque streets between are gay and busy with the passage of innumerable "rickshaws" and an excellent and speedy system of tramways; while from the Berea in the background thousands of luxurious residences peep out from forests of foliage and flowers.

FROM DURBAN TO MARITZBURG.

The railway terminus at Durban certainly manages to send out as many and as terrifying shrieks as any other station in railwaydom, and you are wise if you avoid its immediate vicinity in choosing a residence from among the numerous and ever-increasing number of hotels. I was going up-country. A few miles from Durban the train begins to toil up the hills at Bellair, where is the first step towards the Transvaal plateau. Here are pineapple and banana plantations, and the train presently winds such a serpentine course that at nightime, if you chance to be seated in a carriage anywhere near the engine, you will find the light in the guard's van every now and then staring straight in at you through the window, and the effect at first is not a little uncanny. At Inchanga, about half way to Maritzburg, an excellent meal is provided, and served by smart little Indian 'chokras.' The country long before this has lost its wooded and semi-tropical appearance, and is now simply long rolling veldt, which continues boundlessly. Arrived at Maritzburg about 10-30 p.m., and having packed self and bag into a ricksnaw, there is a charm in being drawn through the quiet streets by a silent-footed Kaffir at that starlit hour of the night, when hardly a soul is stirring abroad except yourself. The curfew law here, as in Rhodesia and other parts of Africa is that all natives, excepting those holding special police permits, must remain in their huts after the nine o'clock bell in the evening.

MARITZBURG.

Maritzburg lies, as it were, in a very lumpy bed, curtailed to some extent by loftier environing ranges of hills. One or two of the little valleys that you look down into from the town are very prettily wooded, but on the whole the scenery is somewhat monotonous with the eternal veldt which, green when I first saw it, becomes brown and parched before the dry season is half through. The town was founded by the Boers to be the capital of their would-be Republic of Natalia. As the capital of the present colony, of course, it contains the Houses of Parliament and the Government offices, and these are fine buildings; but, on the whole, the hotels and shops of Maritzburg do not compare favourably with those of Durban. The large market-place is interesting. It is a vast square surrounded by trees, and in the early mornings is nearly covered with waggons and teams of sixteen or eighteen oxen, all drawn up in line close together, and one wonders much how those inside are ever able to extricate themselves in the dexterous manner they do. Wending their devious ways to and from the country districts, these long tinkling waggon teams add much to the picturesqueness of the streets.

Being the military headquarters of the colony, the Queen's uniform is here an important feature in the street, and Tommy Atkins, spurs or no spurs has to parade all his well-known smartness if he wishes to look one better than the fine Colonial Volunteer regiments and the Natal Mounted Police, whose depot is on a neighbouring hill. Perhaps it is the military element in the society of Maritzburg which in that town, more than elsewhere, throws so stong a light upon the social exclusiveness which is a characteristic of the whole colony. The different classes of society are more sharply divided in Natal than elsewhere in South Africa, and the refinements of society (as known at home) are in steady process of development. Life, under fair conditions is easier and pleasanter, for the very reason perhaps, that the more settled condition of things is more attractive to the *bona-fide* colonist who wants to make a home for his children than to the speculator whose stake is a million to-day or nothing to-morrow.

At the present juncture, of course, all interest is centred in the "absent-minded beggar," whose glory is to fight his Queen's enemies. Government House, near the railway station, which is situated at the highest point of the town, is now doubtless besieged by anxious callers. The whole country is under martial law, and Dutch and British are watching one another closely. The friendliest words and looks may or may not be merely masks hiding suspicion and hate, and the spy is here, there, and everywhere. The general sense of the people, however, seems to be cheerful and confident. Presently arrives a train full of Boer prisoners, but they are treated with the respect due to a brave enemy.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MILITARY MAN-TRAPS.

IN a previous article we have described how a position may be strengthened by the use of the spade to resist the attack of an enemy provided with artillery. We propose now to explain how the enemy's assault may be still further hampered by the judicious use of obstacles.

To obtain the utmost value from obstacles—using the word in its military sense—there are several conditions which they ought to fulfil.

In the first place, they ought to be placed where they will detain the attackers under the close fire of the defence—namely, at a distance not greater than four or five hundred yards from the works; secondly, they should not afford any bullet-proof shelter to the enemy, nor should they be available for his use as rifle-pits or shelter trenches; thirdly, they should not be liable to destruction from his artillery fire; and, fourthly, they should, if possible, be so placed that the assaulting troops will be unaware of their existence till they are suddenly confronted with them at the critical moment of the assault.

One of the commonest forms of obstacle, and one of which we probably hear the most in this country, is that known as a "wire entanglement." This is constructed by placing upright stakes in the ground, projecting any distance from two to four feet, in regular rows from six to ten feet apart, the rows being at a similar distance. Wire—barbed wire is preferable—is then strung along the tops of the uprights and backwards and forwards from one row to another, also sometimes being tied, in addition, to the top of one post and the bottom of the next, and so on.

A belt of entanglement of this nature, if some twenty or thirty feet wide, obviously presents a most formidable obstacle, and is rendered still more disconcerting if utilised in connexion with a broad zone of what are termed "shallow military pits." These pits are slight excavations some three feet square and a couple of feet deep, each with a sharp-pointed stake sticking up in the centre, the earth taken out being used to make a little bank, sloping gradually towards the enemy, which serves the purpose of the hiding the trap from his observation. "Trous de loup," or deep military pits, can also be made use of, though these require much more labour and can only be used in suitable soil. These pits must not be less than six feet deep, to prevent the enemy from using them as rifle pits to fire from, and should be of the same width at the top; they are made circular in plan, and the comfort of the attacker is provided for in this case also by the presence of a stout sharp-pointed stake sticking up from the bottom of the pit. They are generally placed chequerwise in rows, a few feet apart, so that the excavated earth can be placed between them, and thus add to their apparent depth. They should, if possible, be screened from the enemy's view and fire by a low bank, steep on the side next the pits and sloping very gradually away on the enemy's side; otherwise they will be liable to heavy damage from a few well-directed shells.

When a stream crosses the front of the defenders' position it is often possible to hinder the enemy's advance by making what is known as an "inundation." To effect this, of course, all that is required is a dam at the proper place, but it is essential that the dam be so placed that the enemy cannot reach it with his shells; one shell in the right place would ruin the most promising inundation.

In our arsenals will be found stores of "crows feet," which consist of four steel spikes, about five inches long, so joined at their thick ends that when thrown on the ground one point will always be sticking up. These instruments can be used, if necessary, to render fords impassable by cavalry or train, as they would of course cruelly disable the majority of the horses endeavouring to pass over them, unseen as they would be beneath the surface of the water.

Where there are available plenty of trees, formidable obstacles can be made by utilising them to form an "abattis." An "abattis" is constructed by felling a number of trees, stripping them of their smaller branches, and dragging them to the site selected, where they are pegged down in rows, their stems towards the defenders, and their sharpened boughs offering prickly "chevaux de frise" to the assailants. This obstacle can be made still more effective by lacing some stout barbed wire through the branches. An abattis of this nature is one of the oldest and most formidable of obstacles, and very much resembles the prickly thorn fences used by the Dervishes at the Atbara and elsewhere to form a zareba to protect them from our attack. It will be remembered that at the Atbara the leading men of General Gatacre's British Division, the Cameron Highlanders were equipped with stout leather gloves to enable them to grapple with the thorns and pull them from the path of the assaulting troops. This duty they performed with the utmost coolness and pluck under a heavy fire delivered at the shortest range—an incident which will, we hope, be long remembered in the annals of the gallant 79th. Where a wood enters into the scheme of defence, an abattis—in this case called an "entanglement"—forms naturally one of the best resources of the defenders, being made by felling trees along the outer edge of the wood so that they fall towards the enemy, the entanglement being here and there continued back into the wood so as to interfere with the extension of the assailants, should they happen to penetrate the obstacle at any place.

Amongst other arrangements to keep the enemy from closing with the defenders of a work is an obstacle termed "fraises" or "palisades," according to its situation.

This consists of a light paling or stockade, too slight to be bullet-proof, the posts of which it is composed being about eight inches apart, so as to allow of the enemy being seen without permitting them to squeeze through it. Obviously this obstacle—and a formidable obstacle it is—must be placed where the besieger cannot see it or smash it with his shells; consequently it is usually placed at the bottom of the outer ditch, or else on the escarp or counterscarp. The escarp is the side of the ditch nearest to the defenders; the counterscarp is the other side.

If placed at the bottom of the ditch it is placed vertically in the ground so as to present something which must be climbed over; but if placed on the escarp or counterscarp it is usually placed at a slight angle to the horizontal plane, either upwards or downwards so as to add to the depth of the ditch to those trying to get into it, or to increase the difficulties of those trying to climb out. If placed on the counterscrap, it is customary to plant a number of stout strakes, with sharp-pointed ends, at the bottom of the ditch, which probably will have the effect of making the assailant pause before leaping down, a pause which will inevitably add to his danger of being shot by the defenders of the work.

There is one point about all these obstacles on which we have not yet touched. They must not be continuous; that is to say, it would not be advantageous to surround your work with an unbroken belt of wire entanglement or other obstacle, as in that case the same device that kept your opponent out would most inevitably keep you in.

On the contrary gaps must be left at certain places, so that the defenders can sally forth at the critical moment and deliver their counter-attack.

Should the attacker attempt to utilise these gaps, they will only lead to his destruction, as his men, crowding through them, will offer a most vulnerable target to the riflemen and gunners of the defence.

In addition to the different obstacles we have nam[illegible]ious circumstances or local conditions may pla[illegible] disposal many others most effective. For ins[illegible]inst the barefooted savage few things are m[illegible]ctive in hindering his advance than a broad [illegible] ground judiciously sown with broken bottles, [illegible] broken tins, &c., and in Egypt we borrowed the zareba of thorn bushes from the Arabs.

Another favourite device in these days of scientific warfare, though recent inventions have only perfected an instrument of destruction as old as gunpowder itself, lies in the use of mines, commonly termed "fougasses" by the military engineer. These may be roughly divided into two kinds, namely those which it is intended to explode in front of the enemy, hurling great stones into his ranks, and those only intended to go off as he is passing over them unconscious of their existence. The first or "stone fougasse," now almost obsolete from disuse, is made by driving a little tunnel into the ground in the direction of your own works, with its axis sloping downwards at an angle of about 45 deg. The sides of this tunnel can be strengthened with brickwork or timber, and when this is done a charge of powder connected by a fuse with the defenders is placed at the bottom, and a quantity of rubble is shot in on top. The fougasse then somewhat resembles a gigantic cannon, loaded with powder and great stones, pointing up from the bowels of the earth at the enemy. When they get near enough the engineer lights his fuse, the powder explodes, and a terrific shower of stones and *debris* is dashed into the faces of the assailants.

The class of mines intended to explode as the attacker passes over them may be subdivided into two minor classes. First, those mines which will be exploded by the actual weight of the man walking above, and, secondly, those which are fired by the use of fuses or of electricity. In either case the mine itself is simply a small box of powder or other explosive (liddite seems to be preferred by Colonel Baden-Powell), buried a few inches under ground. If it is to be exploded by contact, this is provided for by placing just beneath the surface a tin tube shaped like a T. The horizontal tube holds a thin glass flask of sulphuric acid; the vertical stem leads to the mine, where a small quantity of chlorate of potash and sugar lies on top of the charge. When a man steps on the tin tube, it bends and breaks the glass, the acid sets fire to the chlorate of potash mixture, and the trick is done. If dynamite be used, of course a detonator as well will be required.

Mines are formidable obstacles, and are particularly valuable from their demoralising effect, the very suspicion that ground is mined acting as a very strong deterrent to men about to cross over it; but they have the important defect that their action breaks up the surface of the ground which the defender has been at such pains to render smooth and free from anything which would afford his adversary shelter. The craters left by the explosion of mines may often prove most useful shelters and rallying-places for an assaulting party, and on that account they must be used very judiciously and with great caution. We have said enough to give the curious some little idea of the extent to which the ingenuity of the engineer has been perverted to wreck and maim the body made by the Creator in His own image.—*Westminster Gazette.*

"THE RIVER WAR."

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S BOOK.

A SPECIAL interest attaches at this moment to anything from the pen of Mr. Winston Churchill, whose praises for his plucky conduct at the recent armoured-train fight have been in everybody's mouth. Mr. Churchill's account of the Soudan campaigns is, on the whole, the most complete and the most accurate history of the rise and fall of Mahdism which has appeared. It is divided into two volumes. The first deals with the early history of the Soudan, and of those phases of the war which preceded the final advance on Omdurman. It traces carefully and thoughtfully the rise of the Dervish power, the overthrow of the Egyptian rule, the shrinking and slow recovery of Egyptian territory, the steady advance southwards. The author's facts, carefully culled from every source of information, edited by Colonel Frank Rhodes, an officer of almost unrivalled experience in Soudanese warfare, are told conscientiously and picturesquely. The first volume of the "River War" is a careful history of political conditions and military movements. It is the work of a military historian, who weighs his words, into which, here and there, thoughts of a less strategical than philosophical character are introduced. The truth of these reflections may not always be approved, but the form in which they are spoken is attractive. In endeavouring to weigh the responsibility of Ministers in the spring of 1885 for the fall of Khartoum, the author says: "A majority voted for them. This must be their defence at the bar of History. . . . The Ministry was representative of the nation in an hour when its spirit was tame and sluggish, its courage and its fortunes low." In rehearsing the motives which induced Egypt to first conquer the Soudan, the author says: "To give peace to warring tribes, to administer justice, to strike the chains from the slave, to plant the seeds of commerce and learning, what more beautiful ideal? The act is virtuous, the exercise invigorating, the result often extremely profitable." In paying a tribute to the ability of Sir Alfred Milner, Mr. Churchill refrains from quoting more from "England in Egypt," because "it were incongruous to patch the garb of a wayfarer with the raiment of a king."

In the second volume of "The River War" the author records the last phase of the Soudan campaigns and much of it is the result of his own direct experience when attached for service with the 21st Lancers, and this is told with the sting of an eye-witness.

> They fired steadily and stolidly, without hurry or excitement, for the enemy were far away, and the officers careful. . . . The empty cartridge cases tinkling to the ground formed small growing heaps beside each man . . . . And all the time out on the plain, on the other side, bullets were shearing through flesh, smashing and splintering bone, blood spurted from terrible wounds, valiant men struggled on through a hell of whistling metal, exploding shells, and spurting dust—suffering, despairing, dying. . . . What must the Dervishes have heard? Only those who were with Prussian Guard on the glacis of St. Privat, or with Skobeleff in front of the Grivica Redoubt, can know. And of the Lancers' charge, in which the author took part:
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> Then the killing began, and thereafter each man saw the world along his lance, under his guard, or through the back-sight of his pistol, and each had his own strange tale to tell.

Of his friend, Mr. Hubert Howard, "The Times," Correspondent, the author says:

> He was so brave a man that pity seems almost an insult, and the feeling remains that he will not have minded, whatever may be beyond this world. It is of the type I write. He was a representative of those young men who . . . belonging to the only true aristocracy the world can now show carry their brains and enthusiasm to the farthest corners of our wide Empire, and infuse into the whole the energy and vigour of Progress. . . . . Their graves, too, are scattered. His lies in the desert near the City of Omdurman. Thither his brother correspondents carried his body on the morning after the action.

The position of a critic of military operations is one which few subaltern officers would attempt to maintain, for it carries with it the implication of a superior judgment and knowledge to that of the general officer commanding. Yet the author thus speaks of the strategy which directed the battles of the war:

> The comrade who had served with him, and under him, for many years in peace and peril was flung aside incontinently when he ceased to be of use. The Sirdar looked to soldiers who could march and fight: the wounded . . . did not excite his interest, and of all the departments of his Army the one neglected was that concerned with the care of the sick and injured. . . . The stern and unpitying spirit of the commander was communicated to his troops, and the victories which marked the River War were accompanied by acts of barbarity, not always justified by the fierce and treacherous nature of the Dervish.
>
> Small as were the opportunities for error—all these actions present doubtful features. . . . At the Atbara the tactics discounted the power of modern weapons and the tumultuous advance caused unnecessary loss of life. At Omdurman the premature left-wheel compromised the rear brigade, and exposed transport and hospitals to a terrible danger.

Of the General Officer himself, he says:

The freedom with which Mr. Churchill further speaks of the "lamentable episode of the Mahdi's Tomb," and of those "talents of the Sirdar which will never be fettered by fear, and not often by sympathy," is we think less justifiable, if less veiled than his condemnation of certain acts of barbarity on the field of Omdurman; but his careful summing-up of the comparative test afforded both to officers and men by campaigns on the Indian and Egyptian frontiers is full of interest to any student of military history.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, NOVEMBER 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col F D Raikes, C I E, B
Mr H W C Carnduff, B Cov
Mr C Goodall, B
Mr C C Collingwood, B
Dr H A Macleod, B
Mr H B Bryant, M
Mr J A Jones, M
Mr A D Brown, Bo Cov
Lieut-Col J F C Thatcher

Major C Wood
Major J R Sandwith
Capt C Rattray
Capt H R Brander
Capt J C C Perkins
Capt J R Todd
Capt J J Bourke
Capt L C H Stainforth
Capt G H Bell
Lieut R S Gordon
Lieut H de C O'Grady

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr E C Manning, B, 6 mo extraordinary leave on M C
Mr A G Romilly, M, furl, to July 10, 1900
Lieut-Col S B Beatson, C B 44 days
Col A J Brander, 6 mo
Major H A Ravenshaw, till April 3, 1900

Major M E Carthew Yorstoun, 3 mo
Capt A H Dennys, 14 days
Capt R G Turner, 3 mo
Capt H Brooke Murray, 12 days
Capt N M Hemming, 6 mo
Assistant Engineer W Madge, 1 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt L A Forbes, B
Lieut W M Coldstream, R E, B
Mr H Bent, B
Mr W W Drew, Bo Cov
Mr A R King, Bo
Vet-Col H Thomson
Capt N J H Powell

Capt W A L Cowie
Capt C E E F K Macquoid, D S O
Lieut A St J Cooke
Lieut F Manners Smith
Lieut F C Tregear
Lieut H C M N James
Lieut J H G Casserly

THE PARSEE MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

OPENING OF A NEW WING.

LAST Saturday afternoon, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, performed the interesting ceremony of declaring open a new wing on the east side of the Parsee Maternity Hospital in Hornby Road, which has been erected through the generosity of Bai Pirojbai Nasarvanjee Jehangir Wadia in order to perpetuate the memory of her late husband. There was a more than usually interesting programme of proceedings in connection with the ceremony, and a large and imposing assembly of Parsee ladies and gentlemen had met to witness it. Two wings of a specially constructed and ornamental *shamiana*, to the east of the new wing of the hospital, were hardly sufficient to accommodate the large number of Parsee ladies, dressed in the latest style of silks and satins, got up in a semi-European and semi-native fashion, who attended to see the ceremony. A temporary *dais*, facing the new building to be opened, had been raised for the accommodation of the chairman and members of the committee of management. Among those present were Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee, Kt., Messrs. J. N. Tata, Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Muljee B. Barbhaya, Dr. A. Da Gama, Messrs. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit, K. N. Kabrajee, K. R. Cama, Muncherjee M. Jeejeebhoy, Ruttonjee J. Tata, Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama, J. M. Jeejeebhoy, Shapurjee Byramjee Katrak, J. C. Cama, Merwanjee F. Murzban, Muncherjee E. Morris, Khan Bahadurs D. R. Chichgar, Bomanjee B. Patel, Nowrojee B. Suntok, Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, Dr. Shantaram Vithal, Dr. Sohrab K. Nariman, M. D., Dr. F. N. Bisnee, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, Dr. Ratansha T. Nariman, Dr. D. R. D. Gazdar, Dr. Rustom N. Ranina, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. Nasarwanjee F. Surveyor, Dr. Nadirsha, Messrs. Merwanjee N. Patel, Cursetjee D. Khambatta, J. E. Mody, Jamsetjee Ardesir Wadia, J. E. Daver, Perozsha S. Mody, Dinshaw Jamsetjee Parakh, Fakirjee Dinshaw, Kaikhosru, D. Karaka, Phiroz Rustomjee Batliwalla, Temurus Dinshaw Anklesaria, Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Mehta, Framroz Sorabjee Joshi &c.

Sir Jamsetjee having taken the chair Dr. Temuljee Nariman, the chief physician of the hospital, read an interesting account of the origin growth, and present satisfactory condition of the Institution, from which the following are excerpts:—

It affords me very great pleasure to ask you, on behalf of the managing committee of the Parsee Lying-in-Hospital, to formally declare as open the new wing which has been erected through the munificent generosity of Bai Pirojbai Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia to perpetuate the memory of her late lamented husband. In the year 1884 I had the honour to deliver, in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, a public lecture on the increased prevalence of puerperal fevers among the Parsee community and its fatal consequences. This institution owes its birth to that lecture and to the very animated discussion which followed its delivery. Your late lamented brother, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the third Baronet, was good enough to preside on the occasion, and thus to give me practical encouragement in my efforts to begin this good work. Now, when those efforts of mine have been crowned with success, when, thanks to the assiduous labours and valuable assistance of our managing committee, this hospital has become a flourishing institution, it is a matter of no small satisfaction to me to ask you to set your seal on the work, by formally opening the Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia wing, and thus putting the Parsee Lying-in-Hospital on as high a level as the institutions of its kind in other parts of the civilized world. In course of my recent travels in Europe I took the opportunity of visiting similar institutions in all the great cities of the Continent, and to make a close study of the details connected with them, such as the construction of the buildings and the principles and methods adopted in working them. From the observations that I was there able to make for myself, I can confidently assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that the Parsee community has very substantial reasons to be proud of such a well-equipped establishment as they possess in this lying-in-hospital. Whether we look to the structure, the internal arrangements, or to the care taken for the safety of the lives of its inmates, this institution need not fear a comparison with the best of similar institutions in Europe. It is in no respect inferior to them; and if there is any difference apparent between the management of our hopital and the management of such establishments on the Continent, it is owing to the arrangements which we are obliged to sanction in obedience to the social customs of our people. Although, in course of the last ten years, our managing committee has slowly but steadily introduced many wholesome reforms in the working of the hospital, and though our community has striven its best to do away with most of the objectionable social customs, it cannot be denied that much as yet remains to be done towards introducing all the improved methods of the West, and that it must as yet take a long time in persuading the women of our community to conform to them. We have still to suffer, more or less from want of funds and accommodation; but in course of the last twelve years our managing committee has overcome not a few such difficulties. As long as there will be found in the Parsee community such generous and charitably-inclined gentlemen as the late Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia, Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, and Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., I, for one, shall have no fears about the future of such institutions as this. Our managing committee is of opinion that there is as yet much scope to enlarge the usefulness of this asylum if they had additional space at their disposal; and I would call the attention of the charitably-inclined ladies and gentlemen to the opportunity there still exists to come to our rescue in this respect, by buying the adjoining piece of land for us. By the untimely death of Mr Nusserwanjee Jehangir Wadia, in whose memory this new wing has been erected, the Parsee community—and this hospital in particular—has sustained a heavy loss, which it would be very difficult to make up. From the very commencement, in company of Mr. Jamsetjee Tata and the late Messrs. Sorabjee S. Bengalee and Sorabjee F. Patell, the deceased had given me the very valuable assistance of his purse and influence to establish this institution and to promote its usefulness. Till the end of his life he was its honorary treasurer, and whenever its resources fell short of its requirements he was found always ready to supplement them from his private sources. Similarly he was ever prepared to accommodate us with large sums as loans till subscriptions poured into our treasury. In his life-time he had given me considerable hopes of financial help, but, alas! these were destined to go unfulfilled by his sudden and untimely end. It is, however, a matter of satisfaction that his widow, Bai Pirojbai, has tried to fulfil, as best she could, out of her slender resources, the wishes of the deceased, and has come to our assistance by a timely and valuable donation of Rs. 30,000. Our managing committee beg to take this opportunity to express to her publicly their deep sense of gratitude for this generous gift, and to express the hope that the institution will continue to receive to the last her sympathy and her support. Even after spending a lakh of rupees towards the rearing of this hospital, a further want of funds was made perceptible in many directions, and this want the kind donation of Bai Pirojbai has relieved to an appreciable extent. But I must say that much has yet to be done to justify and sustain its reputation as a model institution. It is towards this end that we ask the charitably-disposed among us to continue their contributions in aid of our funds in the future. From the late Mr. Nasarvanjee Jehangir Wadia and his widow the hospital has received no less than Rs. 50,000. By the building of this new wing an additional accommodation of fifteen beds has been provided, with quarters for the matrons and the subordinate staff. Including this additional accommodation altogether fifty beds will be at the disposal of the community at a time, and this being the case our managing committee will now, if funds are available, do the best that lies in their power towards training nurses and midwives. It goes without saying that this will afford an opportunity to a large number of Parsee women to obtain an honourable means of livelihood for themselves and their families. At present there is one such lady employed in our establishment as assistant midwife. She has been given a diploma after three years' training. Another has, by this time, finished half her course, and if after another eighteen months, she proves herself competent, we shall give her a similar diploma. I have advertised for two more candidates. It costs us from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 per month to train each such probationer, and our managing committee shall be glad to undertake this work on a larger scale than now if they are generously assisted by the public with sinews for the purpose. We have at present, including Government securities and other bonds, a total reserve fund amounting to Rs. 24,000. But to make such a large establishment like ours a self-supporting concern more funds are needed. Looking to the service the institution has rendered to the community in the past and is doing them to day—looking to the great blessing it has conferred on the mothers, daughters, and sisters of our race—above all, looking to the service it has done towards making its future generations healthy and happy—it does not appear too much to me to ask my co-religionists to bear its claims in mind whenever they can conveniently do so. About twenty per cent. of the inmates of our hospital are admitted free by the managing committee on account of their utter helplessness and indigence. Accordingly, we are receiving contributions of Rs. 1,000 each so as to enable us to give out of their annual proceeds free admission to women of this unfortunate class. From the annual interest of Rs. 1,000 we are able to provide for one such patient every year. We have received Rs. 8,500 towards this end. Since February 1895, when the present buildings were occupied, nearly 1,750 women have taken advantage of this institution, and, thanks to Mrs. Wadia, we shall be able to accommodate a large number every year in the future than we have been able to do in the past. Now, I beg to lay before you a few important facts culled from the report of the last four and a half years. During this period there were 1,558 admissions. Out of these, 73 were in the first class, 1,198 in the second, and 287 in the third or free class. The expenses incurred in providing treatment to this class were defrayed mainly by Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, C. I. E. But in future the admission of these poor people will depend mostly on the assistance of the community at large. The fee of the first class is Rs. 3 per day, and of the second Re. 1-8-0. Besides this, there was charged till now an entrance fee of Rs. 5, which was, however, returned to the patients at the time of their leaving the hospital. But now our managing committee has come to the resolution of retaining this fee in future. In return for this, they have resolved, on considerations of health, sanitation, etc, to provide to the patients sheets, curtains to their beds, and clothing from the hospital funds. Moreover, the committee have resolved to provide the services of a regularly paid house-surgeon for all hours of the day and night. Out of the above-mentioned 1,558 women, 664 belonged to the Fort District, 361 to Dhobi Talao, 197 to Khetwadi, 174 to Bahercote, and the rest to other parts of Bombay and the Mofussil. Among these 1,558 women, 595 were at the time of their admission, or during pregnancy, suffering from other physical infirmities entailing heavy responsibilities and arduous labours to the medical staff. Out of the total number above stated, 1,489 had normal deliveries and 69 had instrumental deliveries. Of the births given, 797 were male and 778 female children. Seventeen women gave birth to twins. It will be seen from the following facts and figures what practical good results have followed from the establishment of this institution, and to what extent it has contributed towards lessening mortality among women in child-bed and in decreasing the death-rate among the infant population of the community. I had stated in my last report that the death-rate among the still-born in this hospital, as also among the infants less than forty days old, was lower by almost one-half compared to the mortality figures among this class of the population outside its walls. This difference of 50 per cent. bears witness to the efficiency of our establishment, and it shows that the hospital has no small claim on the gratitude of the community as a most useful institution for preserving its health and arresting its destruction. In that report of mine I had undertaken to show the percentage of death-rate among women in child-bed. This I am enabled to do to-day through the kindness of Shams-ul-Ulma Jeevanjee Jamshedjee Mody, the energetic and capable Secretary of the Parsee Punchayat. Through his hands I have received the statistics for the two years of 1897 and 1898, and from this it will be seen what this hospital has done in lessening the death-rate among Parsee mothers. In 1897 there were 1,020 births recorded among the community, out of which 354 were in the hospital and 666 outside of it. During this year 21 women are recorded to have died in child-bed, out of which only 2 died within the walls of the asylum and 19 in their own houses. In 1898 there were recorded 1,116 births among the community: 382 women were confined in the hospital and 734 under their own roofs. Out of the latter number 27 are recorded to have died, while out of the former there was only 1 death, and that was in the case of a woman who was received so ill and exhausted in the hospital that she died almost immediately after admission. From this it will be seen that whereas there has been a death-rate of nearly 3 1-4 per cent. among women in child-bed among those who were confined under their own roofs, there was not even 1-4 per cent. of mortality recorded among the inmates of our hospital. Taking the statistics of the last three years, it appears that the death-rate outside was three to four times higher than in the hospital. Bearing in mind the fact that the asylum is taken so great an advantage of by the poorest and the lower middle class of the community, and that more frequently in a state of health most poorly, it must be conceded that the results of the working of this institute have been both extremely satisfactory and encouraging. This hospital does not only save mothers and infants from the risks of an untimely grave, but it saves the former from the risks of life-long sufferings consequent to unscientific treatment by untrained and ignorant midwives. It appears from the figures of the past five years that the number of admissions to the hospital from July to December is one and half times greater than during January to June. During my absence in Europe the managing committee had appointed for six months Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee as the chief physician and Dr. Ruttonshah Temuljee Nariman as honorary secretary. Our managing committee tenders to both these gentlemen their thanks for the very valuable services they rendered during the period to the hospital at so great a sacrifice of their valuable time. Dr. Dady R. Guzdar has given similar satisfaction as house-surgeon. As I have already mentioned, the managing committee have made up their minds to appoint a permanent house-surgeon as is the case in all such institutions. The following appointments are made at present in the hospital:—Dr. Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, chief physician; Dr. Ruttonshaw Temuljee Nariman, honorary physician; Dr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, consulting physician; and Dr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Masina, F.R.C.S. (London), consulting surgeon. Finally, our managing committee offers its thanks to Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, C.I.E., for his personal supervision of the building work while in progress, and enabling us to get such a beautiful edifice for the modest sum of Rs. 30,000. From the day of the laying of its first foundation-stone this gentleman has given us his best services in whatever direction they were asked for, and for this I feel myself personally grateful to him. It would be an exaggeration to say that in the present undertaking his has been the main share, and that its success is to a very large extent due to him. The contractor of the building, Mr. Rustamjee Ratanjee Mistri, has also given us every satisfaction. In concluding, I venture to call your serious attention, as the leader of the community, and that of the intelligent section of my co-religionists, to the physical health of the average Parsee mothers which is growing worse day by day. That eight out of every ten Parsee mothers in the hospital should be obliged to feed their offsprings on other milk besides their own is a fact which cannot fail to create most serious misgivings in our minds as to the future of our race; but on this important subject I must not touch to day, for I intend dealing with it more fully on another occasion. While asking you to perform the ceremony of declaring formally this building open, I must not refrain from mentioning that till now over one hundred patients have already taken advantage of it, and that before this ceremony is performed we had to admit patients, yielding to the pressing demand. (Loud applause).

A number of gaily-dressed ladies, singing in sweet melodious chimes, the leader bearing in her hands a tray containing a cocoanut, red and yellow powders, eggs, rice, &c., the ingredients necessary in a ceremony of inauguration of a new structure, proceeded from the *shamiana* to the door of the new wing, daubed it with the powders, broke upon it the cocoanut and the eggs, and went through other components of the ceremony, returning to the *shamiana* in the same ceremonious fashion.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, then requested Sir Jamsetjee to declare the new building open, and at the same time to unveil a beautiful marble bust of Dr. Temuljee Nariman, which has been placed in the vestibule upon a marble pedestal. Mr. Murzban, in doing so, spoke in very complimentary terms of the commendable zeal and energy with which Dr. Temulji had brought the hospital into existence and placed it in its present satisfactory state. The late Mr. Nasarvanji Wadia had raised funds with a view to perpetuate the names of Dr. Temulji and Mrs. Temuljee in connection with their able management of the hospital,—one with the object of placing a portrait of Mrs. Temuljee in the hospital, which had already been done some time ago, and the other to place there a bust of Dr. Temulji, which was to be unviled that evening.

With the gentlemen present on the *dais* Sir Jamsetji went in a procession to the door of the new wing, opened it with a key, and soon after unveiled the bust of Dr. Temuljee amidst the cheers of the assembly. In addressing the meeting on his return to his seat on the *dais*, the worthy Baronet delivered a speech which was received with frequent applause for its instructive comments and the exhortation it conveyed indirectly to the Parsee community to advance in consonance with the advancing spirit of the times. The chairman endorsed all that has been said in eulogy of the disinterested assiduity of Dr. Temuljee, Mr. Murzban, and others who had aided to bring the hospital into its present useful and highly satisfactory condition.

Mr. Murzban, in a few graceful words, proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, the acknowledged and respected leader of the community, who had in a brief space of time shown himself fully worthy of the best traditions of the Sir Jamsetjee family. The chairman having acknowledged thanks, the proceedings terminated with the singing of the National Anthem and the assembly went over the hospital premises to assure themselves of the numerous conveniences it provided.

THE Emperor a Vienna telegram of Nov. 21 says, has summoned to the Palace all the party leaders in the Reichsrath, some of whom were received yesterday and the rest to-day. The party leaders have been told by the Emperor that those urgent measures indispensable for the existence of the State not only ought to be, but must be, carried through the Reichsrath. He has given it to be clearly understood that he does not contemplate a change of Ministers, and that the Clary Cabinet has his confidence. The Emperor is said to have left no doubt as to his opinion that the business of State had been blocked already too long by the party and nationality feuds, a condition of affairs which must by some means or other be brought to an end.

A FEW days ago, one Lal Bahadoor Lal of Jogser, Bhagulpore, had quarreled with his wife. After a few words, the husband, losing his temper, bathed her with kerosene oil and cruelly set fire to her, with the result that the poor woman died after a few hours. The husband has been charged with murder, and is in police custody.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Onslow, 1,715 tons, Captain W E Steele, cleared on Saturday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Starcross, 1,822 tons, Captain E Barnett, cleared on Saturday for London with a general cargo.

THE s s Zayathia, 2,692 tons, Captain T A Collins, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c., in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,918 tons, Captain M G Williams, sailed on Saturday for coast ports and Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co.'s s s Muttra, 2,985 tons, Captain D C Macintyre, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, (30th November) with a general cargo, and Mr H Cane, as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain J H Stafford, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, (12th November) via coast ports, with a general cargo, and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi 7th December, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut Dobbin, Mr Jefferson, Mr Gopaldas, Mr and Mrs Pestonjee and 2 children, Sergt Austin, Mr C P Joshi, Mr J Mull, Mr R Rajine, and 30 deck.

THE P and O Co's s s Oriental, 3,085 tons, Captain F J Jephson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Durban, (18th November) via Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar. She has brought fifty-six Indian refugees from Durban and the following passengers:—From Mauritius—M A Hoosein, wife and five children, M Assunjee, wife and three children, Bochoo and child, Tookary, M M Hartiffe, G R Vazirbhai, A Ebrahim, and Ismail Ibraim.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—DEC. 9.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sutlej		Weston			P & O Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Secundra	1625	Allen			M M & Co
Sirdhana	2073	Smith			M M & Co
Booldana	2143	Creft			M M & Co
Florida	2049	Chapman			M M & Co
Bengo	462				Portuguese Gun Boat
Khandalla	1318	Stewart			M M & Co
Chusan	2532	Street			P & O Co
Natuna	476	Peterson			E L Moolchand
Terrier	1008	Kampjuard			R S & Co
Unique	1299	Bejonnes			Bombay Co
Uganda	3450	Black			M M & Co
Nowshera	1961	Stone	Zanzibar		M M & Co
Pachumba	544	Skinner			M M & Co
Nizam	2011	Eliot	Calcutta		F Morrison & Co
Caledonia	3529	Gordon			P & O Co
Oriental	3085	Jephson			P & O Co
Muttra	2935	Macintyre			M M & Co
Henzada	1341	Stafford			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
D	Orissa	3525	Stebbing		12-12	M M & Co
H & J	Onslow	1716	Steele	Calcutta	9-12	J M & Co
K	Arethusa sp	1189	Wilson	Calcutta		W & A G & Co
L	Indravati	513	Adum			Shprd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
	Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownugar	9-12	Shprd & Co
	Premier	51	Ebrahim			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents
2	Britannia	1970	Turner	L'pool	15-12	W & A G & Co
3	Moravia	2268	Calchruse			A L S N Co
5	Tientsin	2555	Fox	China	15-14	P & O Co
7	Shannon	2380	Wibner	Aden	23-12	P & O Co
9	Nerite	3155	David	Genoa	16-12	W & A G & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Muttra s	Macintyre	Rangoon, Nov 30
	Oriental s	Jephson	Durban, Nov 18
	H M S Lapwing	Lambert	Busreh, Dec 3
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Dec 7
	Henzada s	Stafford	Calcutta, Nov 12
10	Obra s	Brown	Rangoon, Nov 30
	Hambleton s	Gulley	Calcutta, Nov 29
	Bengal s	Barcham	Shanghai, Nov 21

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Merkara s	Williams	Calcutta, &c.
	Peninsular s	Wheler	Aden.
	Zayathia s	Collins	Rangoon, &c.
	Onslow s	Steele	Calcutta.
	Esperance (brig)	Nacoda	Damaun.
	Starcross s	Barnett	London.

The steamer Caledonia entered for loading on Saturday for London, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—88 bales wool Nagjee Nanjee; 57 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 40 bales wool Ruttonsey Nanjee 90 bales wool Jadhowjee Karra; 55 bales wool M Khoob chand; 7 casks Indian condiments M Poonjiajee and Sons; 2,012 cwt linseed oil cake The New Mofussil Co Ld.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—800 cwt buffalo horns J M Rehimtoola; 5,000 cwt bonemeal Craft Mody and Co.

Starcross s—1,000 cwt castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales hemp N Futehally and Co; 1 bale hemp Ebjee Omersey.

FOR NEW YORK.

Britannia s—3 bales woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tientsin s—200 bales twist Talati and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tientsin s—12 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co.

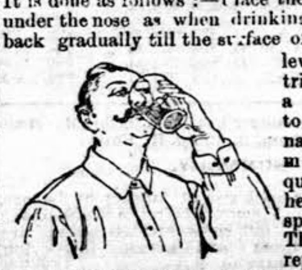
Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

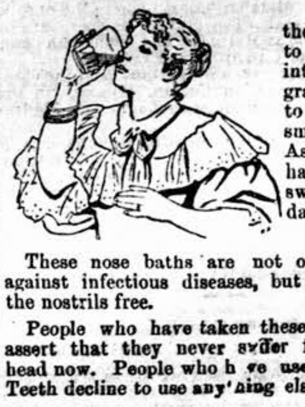
AND AN

EXCELLENT NOSE BATH.

All those who accustom themselves to a regular nose-bath with Odol water night and morning, will be most pleased with the agreeable results. It is done as follows:—Place the brim of the glass under the nose as when drinking, bend the head back gradually till the surface of the water is on a



level with the nose trils. This will cause a little Odol water to run through the nasal duct into the mouth. Then quickly bend the head forward and spit out the water. This should be repeated 2 or 3 times The first few times a tingling sensation will probably be produced in the nose, but this should not deter anyone from a repetition. Above all it should be remembered that



the water is not to be drawn up into the nose—but gradually allowed to run into it in small quantities. As Odol is perfectly harmless, it can be swallowed without danger.

These nose baths are not only a protection against infectious diseases, but they always keep the nostrils free.

People who have taken these nose-baths daily, assert that they never suffer from colds in the head now. People who have used Odol for their Teeth decline to use anything else.

FOR SALE BY:—TREACHER & Co., Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., REYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co.; POONA:—BEYNON & Co. IGATPURA, LONAULI AND BHUSAWAL:—CO-OPERATIVE STORES; SIMLA:—Messrs. E. PLOMER & Co.; and all first-class Chemists.

WHOLESALE:—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 22 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

COTTON TRADE OF JAPAN.

At the present moment, with the cotton crisits at Bombay, it will not be uninteresting to briefly refer to the condition of the cotton trade of Japan, which is responsible in no small degree for the misfortune (temporary, it is to be hoped) which has overtaken Bombay.

A short while back considerable commercial depression prevailed throughout Japan, and the cotton trade suffered in the general dulness, the mills having but little work to do. Of late, however, there has been a revival of commercial activity and the cotton trade is participating in the returning prosperity. In fact it may be said to be in a flourishing condition—at any rate as far as the immediate future is concerned. The yarn market is declared to be very active, and it is computed that by the end of the current year 400,000 bales of yarn will be exported. The home demand is also expected to be good and to amount to another 400,000 bales. There have been good crops of late in Japan, and the agriculturists in general are now enjoying a certain amount of prosperity, and thus it is anticipated that the home demand will represent a high figure. There are nearly a million spindles in operation throughout the Mikado's dominions, and their total output during this year is estimated at 7 1-2 lakhs of bales. If this really turns out to be the case, and if, on the other hand, the expectations about the export and home demands [four lakhs of bales under each head] be realised the supply will fall short of the demand by half a lakh of bales. In this eventuality, it is possible that India may be able to supply the deficiency, though there are several circumstances which might militate against her doing so.

The prosperity of the Japanese yarn trade is in great measure due to the activity of the yarn markets of Shanghai and North China generally; and the Japanese expect that they will very soon receive considerably increased orders from this quarter. According to Japanese forecasts, Indian rivalry is disposed of by Indian yarn being unable at present to undersell the Japanese article, owing to the high prices prevailing consequent on the bad cotton crops The competition of Manchester again is not anticipated; for the Japanese apparently believe that Manchester has its hands full with orders from America and the Continent of Europe. Under these circumstances the Japanese conclude that Chinese merchants will have to come to them for their orders. Moreover, according to the Japanese version, there are certain other conditions in connection with the North China yarn trade which are unfavourable to India. Formerly the North China market, it appears, only took counts from 10s to 13s, but now it has commenced to ask for sixteens; and the Japanese understand that Bombay is not in a position to supply these, while Manchester, they conceive, is too much engaged with its Continental and American orders to be able to furnish these for the North China market. It remains to be seen if these anticipations are altogether justifiable; but be this as it may, the Japanese are making strenuous efforts to dominate the North China market, and they allege that the cotton good supplied by Bombay and Manchester are unsuitable to the climate prevailing in that region as they are too thin and delicate. The Japanese will, accordingly, endeavour to supply material more suitable to the wants of the inhabitants, and they seem sanguine of capturing the North China market.—*Coptial.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 9TH OF DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	31·118	W	1	[illegible]	41·2	69	...	0·00	–0·11
Sirsa	30·019	SW	1	78·7	46·1	42	...	0·00	–0·06
Delhi	30·073	NW	2	76·2	53·1	39	...	0·00	–0·09
Agra	30·093	SW	2	79·5	51·9	54	..	0·00	–0·06
Cawnpore	30·078	Calm	1	78·2	41·5	61	...	0·00	..
Allahabad	[illegible]	WSW	2	77·7	46·9	69	...	0·00	–0·21
Jhansi	30·057	ENE	[illegible]	80·1	58·6	38	...	0·00	–0·14
Jacobabad	30·046	Calm	1	81·0	49·6	61	...	0·00	–0·18
Karachi	30·018	ENE	4	84·4	64·2	86	...	0·18	+0·09
Jeypore	30·130	NW	2	81·2	48·0	55	..	0·01	–0·23
Ajmere	30·154	Calm	1	80·9	47·8	50	..	0·00	–0·25
Deesa	30·058	NNE	6	88·1	55·6	39	..	0·00	–0·16
Ahmedabad	30·042	N	1	89·2	61·1	48	...	0·08	...
Bhuj	30·063	W	5	81·8	64·9	84	...	0·00	–0·02
Jamnagar	30·055	WSW	8	[illegible]	61·7	81	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	30·067	Calm	6	86·4	57·9	85	...	0·00	–0·37
Bhownagar Para	30·037	NW	6	89·2	60·7	68	...	0·00	..
Veraval	30·340	N	9	83·5	67·3	84	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	30·110	NE	8	83·0	57·6	40	...	0·00	–0·23
Indore	30·072	Calm	2	85·3	51·6	45	...	0·00	–0·49
Saugor	30·086	E	7	79·7	53·6	42	...	0·00	–0·51
Jubbulpore	30·075	Calm	3	81·4	49·9	56	...	0·00	–0·51
Hoshangabad	30·069	NE	1	84·7	60·3	49	...	0·00	–0·64
Khandwa	30·053	ENE	4	85·7	58·1	38	...	0·00	–0·43
Raipur	30·052	Calm	2	88·3	[illegible]	36	...	0·00	–0·56
Nagpur	30·034	NNW	4	[illegible]	58·2	43	...	0·00	–0·93
Amraoti	30·041	N	3	91·2	59·8	34	...	0·00	–0·70
Akola	30·033	Calm	4	91·9	53·0	62	...	0·00	–0·80
Surat	30·035	N	3	90·6	61·0	74	...	0·00	–0·17
Malegaon	30·068	WNW	4	93·4	53·5	45	..	0·00	–0·66
Bombay	30·024	ENE	8	83·7	70·8	86	...	0·00	–0·66
Poona	30·074	NNW	7	91·0	55·9	51	...	0·00	–1·37
Ahmednagar	30·067	N	3	88·4	54·0	56	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	Calm	6	89·8	60·2	36	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·023	SE	5	90·2	[illegible]	30	...	0·00	–1·28
Ratnagiri	29·993	Calm	4	85·4	66·8	74	...	0·00	–0·50
Belgaum	30·012	Calm	5	86·3	56·9	46	...	0·00	–2·13
Goa	29·998	WNW	6	85·5	69·9	90	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·998	NNE	4	86·7	63·6	84	...	0·68	–2·55
Mangalore	29·991	ESE	2	88·8	68·9	64	...	0·03	–3·22
Calicut	29·932	E	3	88·7	68·0	83	...	0·11	–5·26
Cochin	29·969	NNE	...	91·0	72·2	79	...	1·90	–5·76
Bangalore	30·068	NE	10	81·2	56·9	57	...	0·24	–3·48
Secunderabad	30·013	SE	4	91·1	62·1	49	...	...	–1·85
Masulipatam	30·031	Calm	7	84·0	63·2	88	...	...	–7·85
Bellary	30·025	SE	4	90·7	61·1	43	...	0·16	–2·10
Cuddapah	30·025	ENE	L	93·1	61·9	76	...	0·45	–4·51
Madras	30·023	N	4	84·0	68·0	88	...	1·79	–13·81
Coimbatore	30·043	ENE	1	87·9	60·6	92	...	0·37	–3·77
Trichinopoly	30·012	N	4	87·5	67·4	73	...	1·20	–4·90
Negapatam	29·975	NNW	14	83·0	[illegible]	84	...	9·56	–9·86
Colombo	29·912	N	12	86·0	73·5	84	...	9·49	–5·81
Aden	30·051	ENE	8	81·8	70·9	75	...	0·00	–0·30

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate. F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk rise of presure at Lahore, Delhi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Rajkot and Neemuch and a slight rise or fall eleswhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in all districts except in Mysore, at most stations in the Madras Presidency and on the Malabar Coast, where the nights are cooler than usual. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Malegaon and cuddapah and the lowest 41° at Cawnpore and Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

The weather in the south of the Peninsula has become slightly more favourable than yesterday, but as pressure conditions are unfavourable no rain beyond perhaps a few light local showers is likely.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 9.

Saturday's pressure has risen rapidly in Baluchistan and slightly to briskly in Northern India. It has been steady or has risen by small amounts in the Peninsula and Burma, winds on South Madras Coast continue North-Westerly and only shower reported from South India is one of half-an-inch at Trivandrum. Humidity has decreased generally in Madras and cloud amount is small except on coast, and in extreme South temperature has been steady or has fallen generally except in Punjab where it has risen briskly. The mean temperatures are in defect in Burma, Assam, West Coast and South India, and are in considerable to large excess in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Central Provinces, Berar, Bombay, and Deccan, where excess average from four to seven degrees.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The chronometer, like the compass, is one of the mainstays of navigation, and M. Alphonse Berget has devised a method of registering its behaviour graphically, which may be useful. He places a delicate Hughes microphone on the chronometer. It is connected in circuit with a battery of eight block cells and a telephone, whose vibrating plate carries a microphone transmitter with four carbons, which is connected in circuit with four dry cells and a large telephone The plate of this telephone makes and breaks an electric contact at each vibration. The contact is made with a carbon point resting on platinum fixed to the plate.

The interruptions of this last circuit actuate an electromagnet and record the beats of the chronometer escapement on a smoked cylinder, revolving after the manner of Yvon-Villarceau. The record thus obtained enables one to suppress the "personal error" of the observer, to compare the march of the chronometer with that of a clock, registered on the same cylinder, to follow the march of a chronometer submitted to heat or cold, and, we may add, barometric pressure. Moreover, it allows a chronometer to emit signals and regulate several clocks by means of a relay. Finally, the method can be applied to register the march of an astronomical clock without interfering with its mechanism. The Hughes microphone has only to be fixed on the pendulum case. The plan was recently described to the Academie des Sciences, Paris.

The New York Fire Department have adopted a portable searchlight plant in a waggon which will go to fires. The waggon carries a dynamo and two search-lights, each having an 18-inch lens. The lights can be removed from the waggon at will, and planted at a distance by means of flexible cables running to the dynamo. The apparatus will illuminate the dark parts of streets and houses, and help the firemen to lay the hose, set the ladders, and light the front or the rooms of burning houses so that lives can be saved. The idea seems a good one, and worthy the attention of all fire brigades.

Experiments have been made at Faulkner's Island, Connecticut, with a new fog signal. It is a megaphon (or speaking trumpet), 17ft. long and 7ft. wide at the mouth, and a 1 1-2in. steam syren to emit the sound signal. These are mounted on a turntable, so that signals can be sent to any point of the compass. The object of the invention is to send the fog signal in particular directions, so that a vessel nearing the coast shall only hear it when it is in line with the axis of the megaphone. It was found that an observer ten miles away could hear the signals when in line with the trumpet, but not off that line even when only a mile from the apparatus.

The "Maestro" is an apparatus for playing the most difficult music, and is fitted over the keyboard of any organ. It is, in fact, a "self-playing attachment," and can be used in country churches having no organist, as well as in homes. It is the invention of Mr. L. B. Doman, and is made by the Maestro Company of Elbridge, N. Y., United States.

Mr. R. W. Wood, of Madison, Wisconsin, U.S., has devised a new form of Pseudoscope by which the left eye can see an object from the point of view of the right eye and "vice versa." It is quite simple, and illustrated in "Science."

The Hertzian electric waves, which are the foundation of the wireless telegraph, pass through wood, cloth, and even walls, but according to experiments of M. Branly, communicated to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, they are stopped by sheets of metal, and cemented walls, Distilled and spring water absorb them much better than air and oil. A layer of sea-water arrests them better than a cemented wall of equal thickness.

A German doctor teaches patients to "message" rheumatic finger joints by thursting the hand into a deep glass two-thirds full of Mercury which presses on them. The hand is dipped and raised about thirty times at each treatment, and with diminution of the swelling

Herr Lehmann (Arch. fur Hygiene, 34) describes a process for killing microbes in cream and milk, by heating them in a "bain-marie" for 10 or 15 minutes to a temperature of 75 or 80 degrees Centigrade. It has been tried successfully in the creamery of Wurzbourg. The taste of the cream is not affected, and when cold it yields good butter.

Dr. Koch has traced the Italian malarial fever to a parasite in the blood, and mosquitoes have been found infected with the parasite in the houses of patients. At the same time, there are houses with malaria patients which have no mosquitoes of this kind. The autumnal fevers of Italy are in his opinion the same as tropical malaria.

"Velvril" is the name of a substitute for india-rubber brought before the Society of Chemical Industry (London Section) by Mr. W. F. Reid, F.I.C. It is made of nitrated linseed or caster oil mixed with nitro-cellulose. He proposes to use it for insulating submarine cables, belting, portmanteaus, camping sheets, horse clothes, hose, tubing, floor cloths, leather, and so on.

The "Bulletin de la Societe d'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale" has an article on a new process of injecting wood with salts of copper to preserve it. The process is due to M. Karitschkoff, a Russian, who dissolves the copper salt in "ligroine," a product of the distillation of naphtha. The solution is forced into the dried wood under pressure and the solvent is driven out by hot air.

In Kansas Messrs. Bedson and "Buffalo" Jones have succeeded in raising a number of half-bred bisons and domestic cattle, which are tame enough to manage and furnish good beef. The fact is interesting to naturalists, for it shows that hybrids of two very different animals can be produced by culture.

More precise and technical details of the rapid system of telegraphy tried recently at Buda-Pesth, and invented by MM. Pollak and Virag, are now to hand. It is a combination of well-known English methods, and is therefore, as we said before, not very original. The perforated paper for transmitting the signals is due to Bain and Wheatstone; the signals themselves are of the "recorder" type of Lord Kelvin; the telephone receiver is another British device given in "Submarine Telegraphs"; and the photographing of the signals was patented years ago in this country by the late Sir James Anderson and others. If the combination is good, however, that is all we need ask for practical purposes. We drew attention to the retardation of signals by induction on ordinary telegraph lines, and we find that a special bronze wire of high conductivity was required for the trial of 660 miles (1,000 kilometres.) The preparation and development of the messages requires time. The system, therefore, does not seem likely to revolutionise telegraphy. The ordinary lines and apparatus will serve for ordinary work; but it might be useful for Press work, and on special occasions, as for example, during the trial at Rennes. Owing to induction it will not serve on long cables, except at the usual slow speeds.

The Abbe-Hemard, in a work entitled "The Unity of the Physical Forces: Undulatory System," maintains that the luminiferous ether which propagates light and electrical waves is probably of a gaseous nature—that is, a collection of particles, or atoms. This form is the best adapted for vibrating and transmitting disturbances. If we mistake not, this view is that of Dr. S. T. Preston, who promulgated it years ago.

Edison is preparing a fine series of cinematograph pictures of every-day life in Klondyke. They are intended for the Paris Exhibition. The positive pictures on the film are nine times the size of ordinary ones, and the rate of the camera in taking them was only 20 pictures a second.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

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THE BEST CHOCOLATE.

When placing on the market the new product Van Houten's Chocolate (for eating), some months ago, the manufacturers had before them the object of offering buyers a nutritive and digestible Chocolate of irreproachable composition, while at the same time more delicious in flavor than any of the already existing kinds; in other words, a Chocolate which, both from the point of view as to health as well as to flavor, should satisfy the most exacting demands. The universal good opinion concerning Van Houten's Chocolate, seems to prove that this object has been attained; and it is recognised as being as superior to other Chocolates, as Van Houten's Cocoa is superior to other cocoas. When travelling, picnicking, or bicycling, it proves of great service.

Sold in Tins of Croquettes and Tins of Drops. Also in Square Tablets and Small Bars.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
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BARLEY

LIEBIG
COMPANY'S EXTRACT

Should be in every house for use in time of sickness and emergency. Thousands have been brought through illness by its timely aid. Made from the finest cattle the world produces, it never varies nor deteriorates in quality however long it is kept, but be sure to buy the Company's signed J. v. Liebig in blue. There are imitations which have not the same flavour and are not so carefully manufactured.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878:1889.
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.
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ATKINSON'S
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COLOGNE
THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.
More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.
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Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark
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A French Remedy for all Irregulsriti
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
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CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD
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EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England
EPPS'S COCOA.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago
The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
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Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
No need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c. that are constantly in need of repairs; it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron-mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross, assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London, England.
Agents Wanted.
"Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co., Indian Star Co-operative Society, AHMEDABAD.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.
NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
AGENTS:—
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GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
ASSETS EXCEED ....Rs. 10,50,00,000
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Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium. Rs. a. p.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

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NEAR RYEWOOD.
BEST CUISINE
OPENED FROM 1ST NOVEMBER
UNDER ENTIRE NEW MANAGEMENT
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.'
Clarke's Blood Mixture
THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
"COMPLETELY HEALED."
Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1889 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible, it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was, Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.
"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th. 1898.
"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLANDS COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE."

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The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

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Sticks Quickly and Permanently
Never Ferments or Moulds

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TRADE MARK
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
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REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

GOLD & SILVER THREADS,
LACES, CORDS,
BRAIDS, BULLIONS,
Of every description for Embroidery.
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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
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ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
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Observe the Signature

Lea & Perrins

In Blue Ink across the Outside Wrapper of every Bottle.

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SMOKE GOLD TIPPED CIGARETTES,

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	Per lb.	2 0 0
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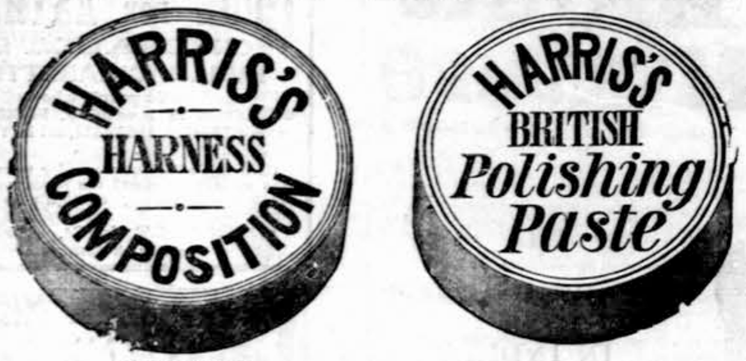

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Ideal Milk

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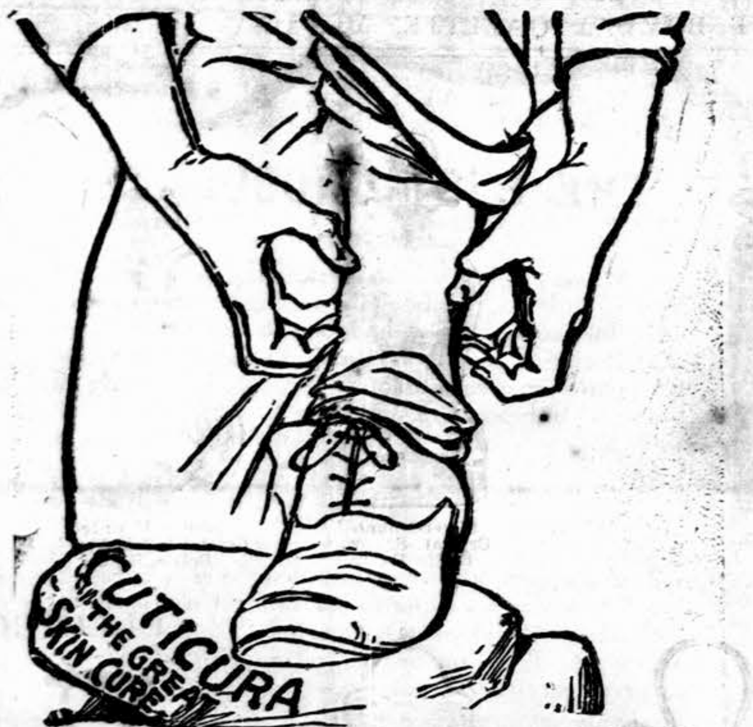

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Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of ***genuine*** **VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE. JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

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"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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A New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S

HYDROXYL-FREE

COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations.*" This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process. one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

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CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

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TRADE MARK
WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1878.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary.*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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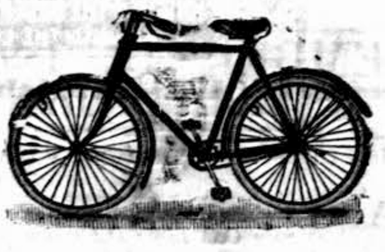
"THE KING OF CYCLES."



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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching.
For Itching.
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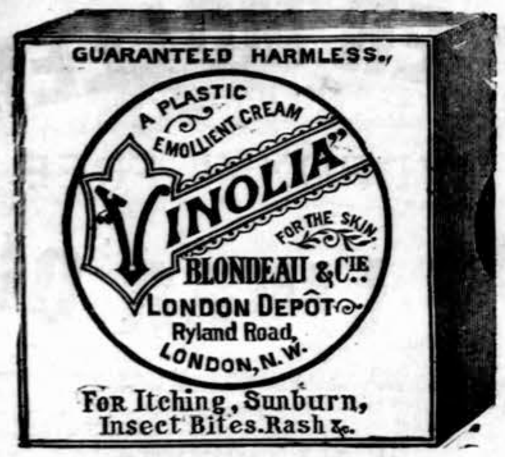
For Itching.



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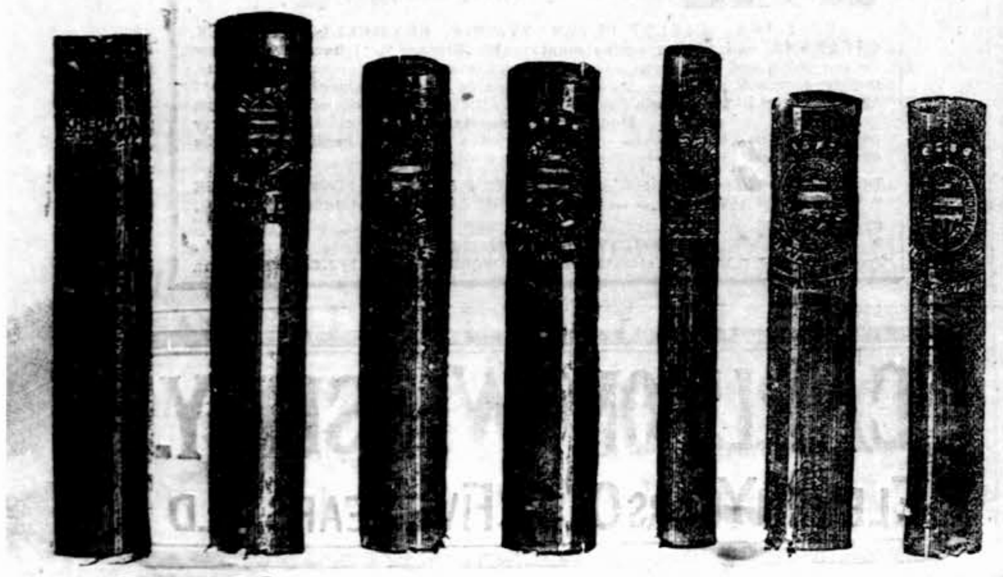

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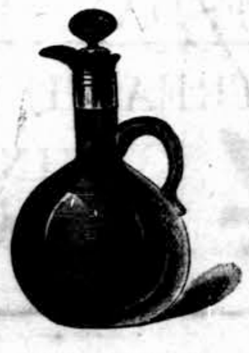

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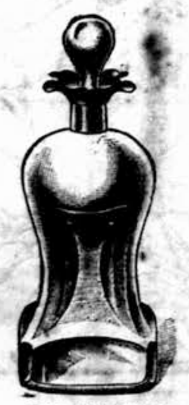

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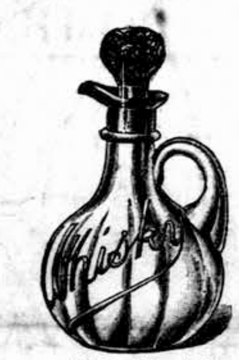

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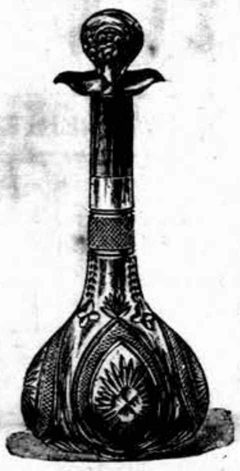

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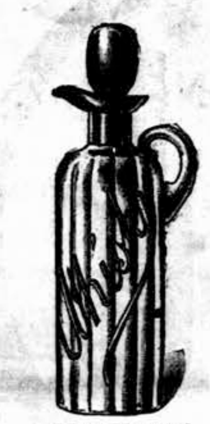

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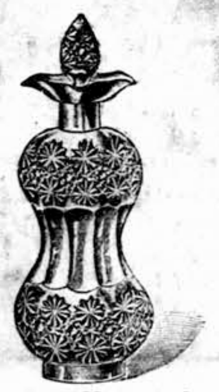

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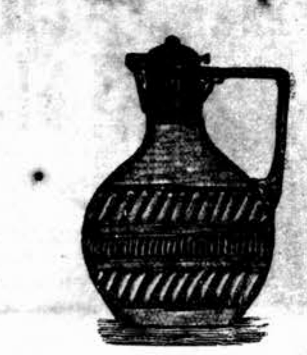

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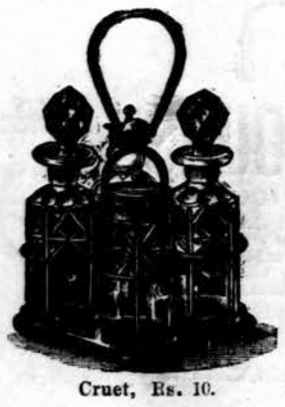

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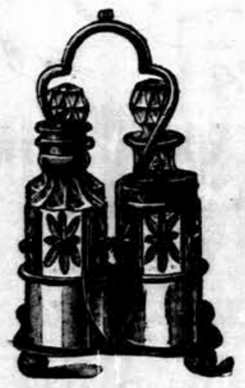

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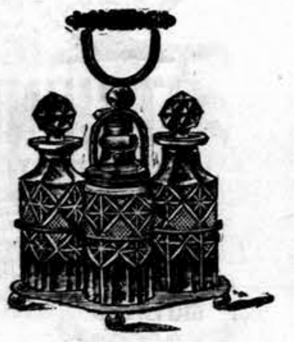

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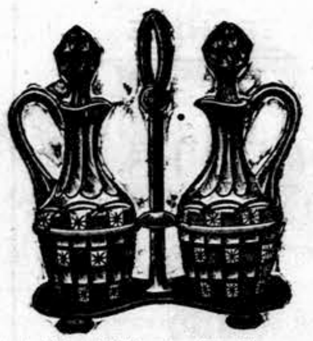

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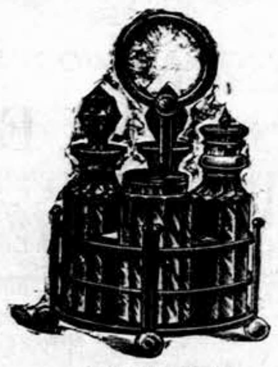

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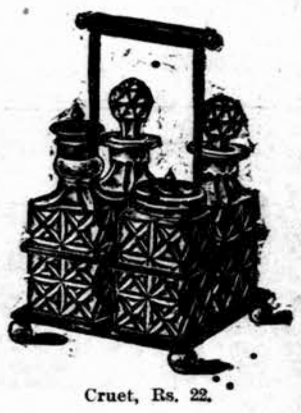

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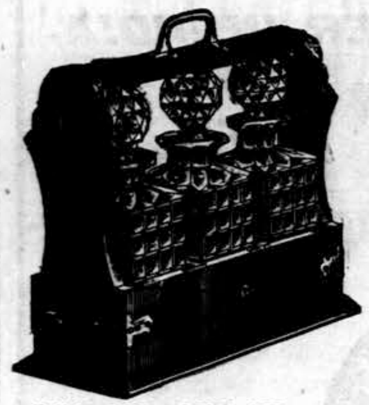

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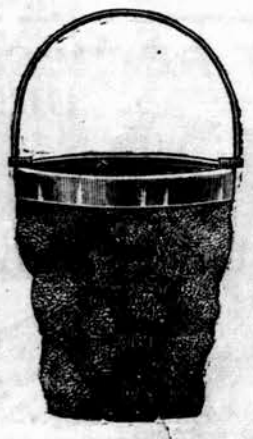

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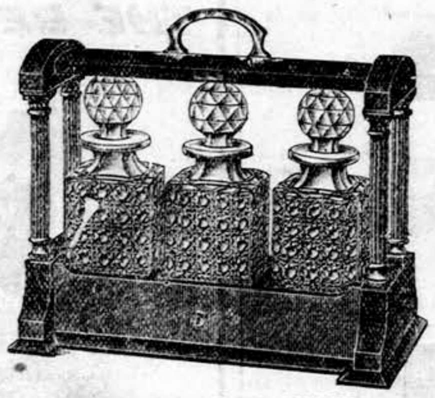

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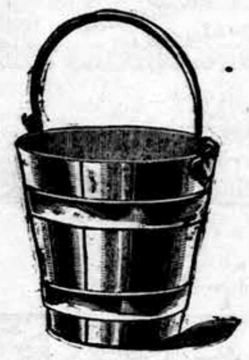
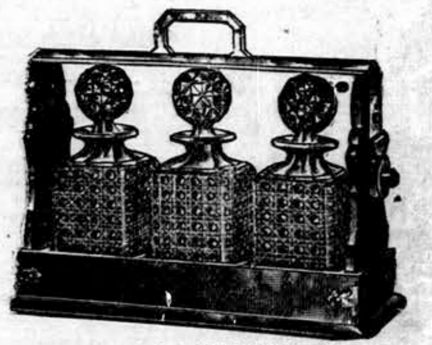


Ice Pail, Rs. 39



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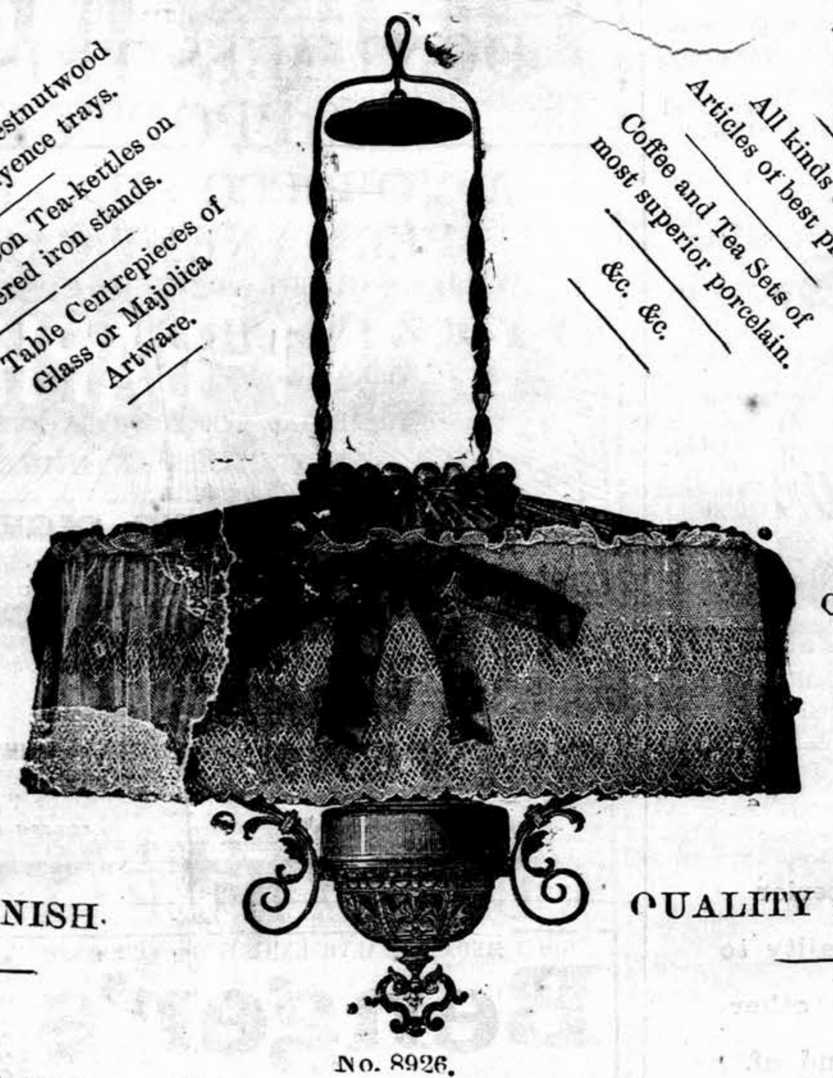

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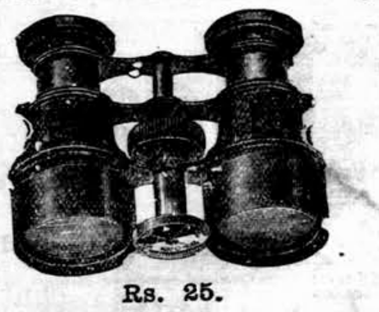

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., [illegible] hill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars [illegible] London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., [illegible]—CALCUTTA: Messrs. [illegible]